



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-148
Thursday
3 August 1989

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Ethiopia

TPLF, EPDM Central Committees Hold Talks

*EA2707184389 (Clandestine) Voice of Tigray
Revolution in Tigrinya 0445 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Text] The Central Committees of the Tigray People's Liberation Front [TPLF] and the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement [EPDM] held a historic joint meeting from 6 to 8 July 1989. This is the first time the two Central Committees have held a joint meeting with a common agenda. The meeting assessed the current situation in Ethiopia and adopted major resolutions. We will present a statement in tomorrow morning's programs.

Somalia

'Anarchy' Reins, Civil War Spreads to South

*AB0308071489 Paris AFP in English 1711 GMT
2 Aug 89*

[By Michael Sailhan]

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 2 (AFP)—Civil war has spread to southern Somalia and President Mohamed Siad Barre's troops only have a firm grip on the capital and the strategic port of Berbera on the Gulf of Aden, travellers and diplomats said here Tuesday.

Rebels from the Ogaden have seized control of the countryside around the southern town of Kismaayo and kidnapped 12 members of Major-General Barre's Marehan clan, including his half-brother As-Asleh, in the town itself, a reliable source said.

The northern regional capital, Hargeisa, is almost entirely occupied by the Somali National Movement (SNM) and government troops hold only a water point in the Ban District there, a diplomat said.

Travellers from the capital Mogadishu said the situation is almost normal in the daytime, but at night arrests and executions are commonplace, mainly among members of the Hawiye clan who have refused to go and fight in the north.

'Almost normal' means that many people in one of Africa's poorest capitals have virtually nothing to eat, water is short and power cuts are frequent, but the authorities have shortened a curfew to run from 11 p.m. (2000 GMT) to 5 a.m. (0200 GMT).

Rebels in Kismaayo kidnapped 12 Marehan people last week to press for the release of ex-Defence Minister General Adan Abdiyullahi Ngor, who was arrested late last month on security and treason charges.

Like most soldiers in the regular Army, Gen. Ngor is from the disputed Ogaden region, over which Somalia fought a war with Ethiopia in 1977-78. He lost his Defence Ministry post in January after the SNM made major gains.

Still an important man in Mogadishu, Gen. Ngor was linked to Colonel Ahmed Omar Cheiss, who defected to the SNM in June with 200 government troops.

The SNM recruits mainly among the Isaaq people of northern Somalia, known to have been among the first victims after government troops quashed riots in Mogadishu on July 14.

Eyewitnesses said last week (?that) members of the Dalinda Kaunka (Youth of the Revolution) militia were killing, raping and robbing hundreds of Isaacs in nightly raids, while guns had been handed out to all Marehan old enough to carry them.

Somali authorities say that 24 people died and 60 were wounded troops broke up Muslim demonstrations in the capital but the SNM puts the toll at more than 1,500. [sentence as received]

The violence flared after the arrests of six Islamic religious leaders in connection with the July 9 assassination of Mogadishu's Roman Catholic bishop, Salvatore Colombo, which has not been explained.

Italians who have since fled Mogadishu said at least 300 people died in the bloody crackdown on mid-July. Subsequent reports suggest that Major-General Barre, 70, has launched the systematic repression of all opposition to his regime.

But the SNM's Radio Hargan, monitored here, said Tuesday that the rebels had seized Zeila in the Adwal Region close to the border with Djibouti and taken control of several towns and villages near the Ethiopian border.

The SNM added that they had captured 11 officers and 40 government soldiers.

A diplomat said here Tuesday that the rebels had also controlled the Shiikh and Cadadley region, close to Berbera. The United States has military facilities at Berbera.

Hargeisa, mainly in rebel hands, had been practically deserted by inhabitants fleeing the fighting. The airport there is no longer operational, the source added.

The crackdown in Mogadishu is reportedly being masterminded by Gen. Barre's son, Gen. Meslah, who commands the 77th Region covering the south of Somalia and directed operations in Mogadishu by elite Red Beret presidential guards.

Diplomats and travellers here Tuesday described the situation in Somalia, as "anarchy."

'Rebels' Seize Government Outposts 27 Jul

AB2707215289 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1615 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Early this morning the jet fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] staged a number of attacks in which they captured various places and inflicted heavy casualties on enemy forces. Many soldiers were killed, while others were wounded or taken prisoner. The bases attacked by the righteous fighters were Wajale, the Wajale project, and Kalabaydh.

They captured the enemy base at the Wajale project. In the ensuing fighting the just fighters captured two T-34 tanks, a Nissan truck carrying a field gun, a military jeep, and light weapons of various kinds. Five enemy soldiers were captured and 40 others were killed during this fighting. The dead included an officer with the rank of captain. On our side one martyr was killed and four others were wounded.

At Tog Wajale, many enemy soldiers were killed, while others were wounded or put to flight when our fighters overran the area. One Land Cruiser was captured by our just fighters. Three martyrs were wounded in this encounter.

In another incident our just fighters pounded (Lafta Farabato) and Kalabayd with artillery fire.

All these areas are now in the hands of our just fighters. When our fighters captured Wajale and Kalabaydh, they counted 70 bodies left behind by the fleeing soldiers.

Listeners, we shall keep you informed of any further battle reports.

President Says Willing To Talk to Opposition

EA3107212589 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 31 July 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In discussing trade, President Mohamed Siad Barre said that it is improper for traders to burden the people unreasonably. He said patriotism bars the seeking of unreasonable profits that might harm society. Speaking on politics, Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre told the opposition that the Somali Government, as previously stated, is ready to hold talks with them, at any place and at any time of their choosing. [passage omitted]

Uganda

1,200 'Holy Spirit' Rebels Surrender

AB0308083089 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Kampala, Aug 2 (AFP)—About 1,200 Holy Spirit movement rebels of the exiled "Priestess" Alice Lakwena have surrendered to government authorities in the last six weeks in northern Uganda, an official newspaper said Wednesday.

The rebels had surrendered with 674 guns in Gulu District, where a three-year rebel war is nearing an end, the NEW VISION newspaper reported here, quoting the National Resistance Army (NRA) chief of combat operations Brigadier David Tinyefuza.

The surrender follows a major NRA anti-rebel offensive which started on May 20 this year and which Brig. Tinyefuza said had led to the "killing of many enemies" by the NRA's mobile forces and local defence units.

But he did not give the number of casualties among government or rebel troops, who have gone into battle believing charms can render bullets harmless.

The surrender follows that last week of rebel commander Severino Lukoya, father of Lakwena, who had taken over as commander of the movement after its forces virtually disintegrated and the self-styled priestess fled to neighboring Kenya.

Lukoya is said to have been responsible for numerous killings, including 49 people who died early this year at Gulu District's Muchuini village and an ambush in February last year of Lands Minister Ben Okello Lwum.

Although the minister escaped, a northern regional relief officer accompanying him was killed.

It is also said that the rebel "godfather" burnt down 690 food granaries during his time at the helm of the movement.

Meanwhile, four people were killed and 20 others seriously injured when a hand grenade exploded at a Saturday disco at St. Andrews College in eastern Uganda's Tororo town on the Kenyan-Ugandan border.

Witnesses said the grenade exploded following a quarrel over a girl.

On July 15, six people were killed in a disco at the western Ugandan town of Kasese when soldiers threw a hand grenade at dancers in a dispute over a girl.

Further on Nationwide Health-Care Demonstrations

Durban Hospital Protest Ends

MB0208102589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1024 GMT 2 Aug 89

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 2 SAPA—The protest by about 2,000 people at Durban's Addington Hospital—the main focus of anti-segregation demonstrations in Natal—has ended with scores of buses, taxis and other vehicles taking the demonstrators back to a central location.

The protest—by all accounts the most successful—ended with the huge gathering holding a rally outside the hospital. Leading members of several anti-apartheid groups addressed the meeting which was characterised by chanting, singing and the unfurling of anti-apartheid banners.

Hospital superintendent, Dr Patrick Fitzgerald, said they had treated about 120 people as outpatients. As far as he knew, none would be kept over for the night.

He agreed that the ranks of the protestors had swelled dramatically at about 11am.

"The protest was very orderly and peaceful. There were no incidents although we did lay on extra security personnel at the entrances and exits to ensure that order was maintained."

The police maintained a low profile throughout, with members of the MDM [mass democratic movement] assuming some of their roles including maintaining the flow of traffic as well as ensuring queues did not block entrances to the hospital.

Vereeniging Hospital Protest Ends

MB0208133089 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Diplomats from the American and Australian missions watched protest actions against the separate facilities at Vereeniging's hospital. The protest ended peacefully with 15 black patients being accepted for treatment. Police presence was minimal, and patients were allowed through without problems and were treated.

The situation was the same at the H.F. Verwoerd in Pretoria, where five black patients were admitted. However, a defiance campaign organizer says protesters were turned away at police road blocks near the hospital.

Between 120 and 150 blacks were treated at Durban's Addington Hospital, and several were treated at the Johannesburg hospital.

Demonstration Confrontations Avoided

MB0208144689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1417 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Johannesburg Aug 2 SAPA—A threatened confrontation between the police and MDM supporters failed to materialise today as thousands of people converged on eight whites-only hospitals heralding the start of a campaign against segregated facilities.

The protests—successful in Durban, but patchy in other parts of the country—were capped this afternoon by a huge rally at Wits [University of Witwatersrand] Medical School where prominent speakers, including COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union] secretary-general, Mr Jay Naidoo, set the tone for further anti-apartheid demonstrations.

"We hope Mr Vlok, other government leaders and their international cohorts take heed that we will live up to our promise to dismantle apartheid ourselves," said Mr Naidoo to rapturous applause, ululations, chants and singing.

"The protests today show that we will determine the future ourselves. The defiance campaign will be taken to every corner and every section of society until apartheid is unworkable. This is just the beginning of the campaign."

In keeping with calls for peaceful action, protestors were orderly at all institutions—and in one instance, they took over the functions of police guiding traffic and ensuring queues did not prevent the normal activities of the hospitals.

The "special precautions" adopted by hospital authorities turned out little more than extra security personnel at entrances and providing medical treatment to bona fide patients in specific quarters.

The police kept a low profile at most hospitals, but they did attempt to film discussions between an anti-apartheid delegation in Pretoria and the superintendent of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital. [passage omitted]

In the Cape Peninsula, support for the MDM call was patchy with most hospitals declaring a "normal influx" of patients. Normal security measures were in force and none of the staff stayed away in anticipation of violence.

Earlier today, police swooped on 12 members of the Black Sash protest group which held a placard demonstration along a Johannesburg street. They were taken away to a police station but later released on their own recognisances.

Initial reports of a bomb explosion to mark the start of the campaign in Pretoria have proved false, with the authorities this afternoon still in the dark about where it may have occurred or, for that matter, whether it was an explosion of sorts at a construction site.

The apparent accommodating attitude of hospital authorities seems to have caught some MDM leaders off-guard.

Speaking after the protest at Durban's Addington Hospital, Mr Trevor Bomhomme said they had expected a "tough-as-nails" attitude from the authorities.

"There are fears that despite our visit, the authorities will still enforce apartheid here. But we will come back to gauge the attitude of the hospital authorities and we'll see whether they have changed," he said.

Movement To Continue Protests

*MB0308081889 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] The mass democratic movement says its protest against racially segregated hospitals was a success.

Officials say the campaign took place despite the state of emergency. They have vowed to go on sending genuinely sick black patients to whites-only hospitals for treatment even though they are not emergency cases.

MDM official Murphy Morobe says health is a basic human right and has called on Adriaan Vlok to stop making it a law and order issue. Protest will now be focused on segregated nursing homes and teaching facilities. Morobe says the MDM had [word indistinct] many doctors and other health workers to wish to join the protest action. Another MDM official, Cas Coovadia, says the presence of foreign diplomats at the protest seems to have a calming effect.

The date of further campaigns will be announced in the near future.

Miners Union Joins Campaign

*MB0308084089 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] has joined the mass democratic movement's protest campaign against racially segregated facilities.

Workers at the Council for Mineral Technology have used the whites-only canteen, and, at Springfield Colliery, in the Vaal area, blacks have started using whites-only buses.

The NUM says it is understood white workers are now refusing to use these buses. The NUM has rejected Anglo-American claims that it handles its workers regardless of race but according to merit.

Police Seek Organizers of Bomb Victims' Funeral *MB0208102189 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0945 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Cape Town Aug 2 SAPA—The police are anxious to meet a committee organising the funeral of two people who died in a bomb blast near the Athlone Magistrate's Court on July 23.

Miss Coline Williams, 22, of Boekenhout Street, Bonteheuwel, and Mr Robert Waterwitch, 20, of Gleemoor Road, Athlone, were killed when a limpet mine exploded outside a toilet opposite the court.

They will be buried on Saturday.

Civil rights lawyer, Mr Essa Moosa, said last night that police visited the homes of the victims looking for information about the funeral.

A Brigadier van der Walt had called him to find out about funeral arrangements.

"He wanted to know who's arranging the funeral so he could discuss arrangements with them."

A vigil for the victims is to be held at Bonteheuwel Civic Centre tonight and a similar one in Belgravia tomorrow. A memorial service will be held at the University of the Western Cape where Mr Waterwitch was a first-year B Comm [business communications] student.

The university said in a statement that the increasing acts (bomb blasts) reflected the violent tendencies in a socio-political system based on minority domination.

"Death under these circumstances serves to underline the urgent need for the creation of conditions through which a democratic solution of the underlying problems of our society can be found so that we can build towards a just and peaceful order."

—Police raided the Wynberg home of Mrs Begum Pandey and confiscated about 1,500 pamphlets on Miss Williams and Mr Waterwitch, booklets on June 16 and Namibia and Western Cape Students' Congress sweaters.

"They came looking for my daughter, Rabia, about 5am and asked if they could search the house," said Mrs Pandey.

Grenades Explode, Injure Police Liaison Officer *MB0308083689 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] Three people were injured, one seriously, when two hand grenades were thrown into the lounge of the home of a senior policeman, Lieutenant Colonel Frans Zwane, at Pimville, in Soweto, last night.

Col Zwane, the most senior black liaison officer in the police, and two of his sons, 12-year-old Gabriel and 10-year-old Benjamin, were struck by shrapnel. Gabriel was admitted to the Baragwanath hospital with serious head and body injuries. Col Zwane and Benjamin suffered minor injuries.

It was the first terrorist attack on the home of such a high-ranking policeman. The head of the South African Police Liaison Division, Major General Herman Stadler, has expressed shock and outrage at the attack. He said any right-thinking person should have realized that innocent children would be at home at the time.

Unidentified Men Kill Two Policemen 1 Aug
MB0208081889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0757 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Durban Aug 2 SAPA—Two off-duty policemen were killed yesterday in KwaMashu, north of Durban, police said today.

Maj Koos Pretorius, district detective officer of the KwaZulu police, said Const [Constable] A. Deyi and Const M.V. Mchunu—both members of the South African Police—were watching a soccer match between two local schools when five men emerged from the crowd and shot them.

During the commotion that ensued, Const Mchunu managed to run away into the nearest bus where his pursuers lost track of him.

Const Deyi died instantly and Const Mchunu died in the King Edward VII Hospital where he underwent an operation.

Const Deyi was stationed at Berea, Durban and Const M.V. Mchunu at C.R. Swart Square Police Headquarters in the city.

Maj Pretorius said the two policemen were in civilian clothes and were watching a match between Igugu Labasha and Zakhe High Schools.

Both constables' firearms were missing.

Police are investigating, but so far no arrests have been made.

Commentary Condemns 'Demonstration Politics'
MB0208053689 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The disruption of a political meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand [Wits] this week is not the first time minority student groups have forced the cancellation of meeting on the campuses of our universities.

What happened at Wits on Monday [31 July] went, as on a number of previous occasions, beyond legitimate student or political protest: It was an onslaught on an orderly society and on the basic tenets of democracy.

There is place in a democratic society for protest by student bodies and other extraparlimentary groups, but demonstration action in which physical coercion and inflammatory rhetoric are used as weapons to deny others their democratic rights has no part in civilized society. It is offensive and unacceptable, and such was the nature of the demonstration on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand last Monday.

Demonstration politics is a festering sore that has long been present in South Africa. It has become acute of late because of the forthcoming general election, as is to be seen in stone-throwing incidents, disruption of political meetings, and the threat of protest action at hospitals and other places. In its present acute form, it is ostensibly a protest at the election and, specifically, at the exclusion of black South Africans from the election process.

But the election next month is precisely about the political future of all South Africans. The crucial issue to be decided on 6 September is precisely how democracy is to be broadened, how all South Africans, including black South Africans, are to have full participation in the political process—in short, whether or how they are to share power. Demonstration politics such as we are now seeing is counterproductive; indeed, it could jeopardize the whole process of broadening democracy.

Insofar as the latest manifestation of demonstration politics on our university campuses is concerned, the time is long past for university authorities to take action against minority groups that cause disruption and that assail the fundamental human rights of others. Taxpayers, who contribute almost three-quarters of the income of South African universities, have a right to expect university authorities to go beyond statements of intent and take decisive action against disruptive elements on their campuses. In a broader context, the public needs to judge between two political scenarios for a future South Africa: one written by those who stand for the disruption of normal democratic activities and the achievement of power through revolutionary means, and the other written by those who want to build the future on the broadening of democracy through negotiation and other peaceful means.

That is what the election in 15 weeks' time is all about.

NP, Mass Movement Stands on Negotiations Viewed
MB0108122089 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
1 Aug 89 p 6

["Focus" Column]

[Text] The National Party [NP] and Mass Democratic Movement [MDM] (under whatever name) both claim they are the only real movers in the power game in South Africa and both claim they are ready to negotiate but only if...

While the NP is attempting to convince the voters that not only has it the will to negotiate it also claims the ability to do so.

The MDM retorts that predictions of an imminent breakthrough "is a total and dangerous illusion" saying they can see no fundamental change of heart from the NP.

The MDM does acknowledge however that internal and international pressures are building up and the NP may soon be forced to start taking steps which could lead to real negotiations.

The National Party in advertisements at the weekend implied it was the only party that could get the country out of its current financial and political mess—without explaining how it got there in the first place and exactly how it was going to achieve this.

And in its action plan for the next five years the NP commits itself to negotiation but then sets a list of conditions of not only with whom it would be prepared to negotiate but also on what terms it would negotiate.

The NP would only talk with those people who were committed to peace and rejected violence as a means to achieve political objectives.

It believed it could not only decide on its negotiating partners but also that it could negotiate an acceptance of the protection of white exclusivity and privilege—called apartheid by many and "own affairs" by itself.

A contradiction in National Party outlook is that it attempts to dismiss the importance of the Mass Democratic Movement and the African National Congress while at the same time elevating them to the position of its prime enemy.

At a conference organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA) MDM spokesmen gave the flip side of the National Party conditions.

Firstly it was made clear that when negotiations came there would be two main players, the MDM (and by that they meant the ANC, the UDF [United Democratic Front], COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union] etc) and the National Party.

Everyone else would have to decide where they were going to place their allegiances between the two.

A MDM executive member, Professor Jerry Coovadia, said the Mass Democratic Movement was the main engine for change.

It had earned this position. Many of its members were dead, in jail or in hiding.

He emphasised the movement was intent on increasing pressure "isolate the apartheid regime" and would not enter any negotiations that were aimed at entrenching any type of racial exclusivity.

The various MDM spokesmen repeatedly stated they could not be expected to enter into talks, let alone negotiations before the National Party made the first move towards lifting restrictions such as those on political organisations and people to allow free political activity.

Dr F. van zyl Slabbert, who established IDASA to find a way to bridge the chasm, says the ball to get negotiations under way was firmly in the National Party's court.

He sympathises with the attitude of the MDM and sees the National Party as the blocking mechanism in the way to talks.

"If the government says it wants to negotiate but refuses to create conditions for negotiation it forces the other side into stating conditions.

"Only the Government can unban people and organisations and release political prisoners.

"Only the Government can lift the state of emergency. Only the government can dismantle apartheid structures."

The National Party could not expect people to renounce violence "when the very conditions that led them to consider violence are still being maintained by the Government."

The longer the National Party held out the more it is going to be eroded from the left and the right.

"It is the old classical squeeze of the left saying the NP was giving too little too late and the right saying giving too much too soon."

Slabbert said there was a very significant difference to the current election in that it was being dominated by the very people with which the government would not negotiate.

"I have never seen a general election where the Mass Democratic Movement has dominated more than in this one from Mandela/Botha tea party, to the MDM defiance campaign, to De Klerk's visit overseas.

Slabbert warned De Klerk that he had a choice to maintain the Conservative Party [CP] as a big fish in a small pond by dealing only in the white arena or reduce the CP to a small fish in a large pond by entering negotiations with the majority of South Africans.

ANC's Armed Wing Undergoing 'Internal Problems'
MB2707102589 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
27 Jul 89 p 11

[By Craig Kotze]

[Text] Earlier this month the ANC [African National Congress] ruled out a political settlement similar to that in Namibia and vowed to intensify "guerilla warfare". According to a spokesman quoted in Arusha, Tanzania, peace initiatives had raised false hopes.

But prospects for the implementation of the "intensification of guerilla warfare" seem slim as the shaft of the "Spear of the Nation", as the ANC's armed wing is called, seems to have been broken in recent months by internal problems and the general peace process in South Africa.

Now seemingly reduced to the lowest and least effective kind of insurgency, the organisation seems far from its stated goal, mentioned in articles published in its magazines (banned in South Africa), of waging genuine guerilla warfare and igniting a popular township uprising—"people's war"—which would score it decisive military and political victories.

Its township opportunities halted by the State of Emergency, its bases removed from neighbouring states by either military or diplomatic action and its lines of supply and communication stretched over immense distances, the organisation seems only capable of limited action, "armed propaganda" or random terrorism.

Even prominent ANC members such as former "Army Commissar" Johnny Kasrils, quoted once again in banned ANC publications, is said to have admitted the organisation has problems in this regard.

"The ANC has basically realised the popular overthrow of the Government won't come and it does not seem able to get much further than the 'armed propaganda' stage. The chances are not very great that it will ever do so," says Professor Mike Hough of Pretoria University's Strategic Studies faculty.

He said SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization], regarded as one of the most inept liberation movements in the world, had to some extent in legal terms succeeded in waging guerilla war but the ANC was not able to do so.

"This is one of the reasons it has turned to terrorism. The ANC is still hitting civilian targets," said Professor Hough.

On another front, the ANC aim of gaining recognition of its members as legal combatants under the 1977 Geneva Protocols is still unrealised and is unlikely to be given lightly by South Africa, although a situation may develop

where courts give de facto recognition. However, as decisions made by South African courts are not binding on the executive authority, this could be side-stepped.

Without safe and proper bases inside South Africa, "Umkhonto we Sizwe" [Spear of the Nation] (MK) cannot wage guerilla war in the true sense of the word, its members cannot take the risk of wearing recognisable uniforms, a prerequisite of the Geneva Convention, and can therefore not claim genuine Prisoner of War status if captured.

South Africa is not a signatory to the 1977 Geneva Protocols which make allowances for "forces of national liberation" to fight without uniforms and to produce weapons only immediately before striking. America is also not a signatory.

Ironically, being accorded legal status under the Geneva Convention will present the ANC with problems.

According to Professor Hough, if accorded legal status, those members who carried out attacks on civilian targets could be charged with war crimes. The ANC has unilaterally broadened its concept of legitimate "hard" targets to include facilities such as courts and municipal offices, which are used by civilians, but which fall outside even the internationally accepted definitions.

Even training insurgents inside the country, seen as a major step towards "guerilla and people's war", seems to have failed.

Over the past 18 months, more than 10 ANC members believed to have been "trained" inside South Africa have been blown up while trying to plant mines in public and strategic locations. Two were blown up in Cape Town at the weekend.

Either inadequate training—saboteurs receive only theoretical and no practical training inside South Africa—or faulty equipment is to blame, but the result is the same, a dramatic drop in morale which further affects operational capabilities.

"Most of those who have been trained inside South Africa have been caught. The ANC does not seem to even have the ability to train a nucleus of guerilla fighters to use in a popular uprising, or 'people's war'", Professor Hough said.

Command and control problems are reportedly further compounded by internal dissension and apparent disaffection between fighters in South Africa and commanders outside the country. At least 14 members have, according to press reports, defected from the organisation overseas already and police say many others have joined the South African security forces.

Police say detectors questioned by them claim disillusionment, even outside the country, with commanders and the National Executive Committee. Fear of South

African agents, who have penetrated the ANC at all levels, also seems pervasive, they say. Food is poor (the Soviets have cut supplies), allegations of nepotism have been made and health care is primitive.

Unlike genuine guerilla armies with their own logistical and administrative apparatus, albeit primitive, no channels for airing grievances seem to exist for MK members either. This is in sharp contrast to South African security force members whose individual rights are protected by law and a Military Disciplinary Code. Parents have access to the highest level of command.

The end result is mounting dissatisfaction in ANC ranks which has already erupted into large-scale mutiny (the attempted hijacking by scores of ANC dissidents of a Soviet plane the most recent example) and criminal behaviour in host countries such as Zambia, where MK members are said to be hated and feared.

Coupled with severe organisational dislocation forced by the shifting of bases to faraway Tanzania from Angola and Mozambique, internal problems seem set to eat away at MK's resolve and capabilities, thus forcing the adoption of primitive strategies like "armed propaganda" and terrorism.

Deserters Tell of Discontent on ANC Bases
MB0108094589 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 1 Aug 89 p 5

[By Tony Stirling]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] terrorists who have recently surrendered to police in South Africa have spoken of an overriding fear among members that they will be forced to become involved in the civil wars of other countries after their removal to new bases in North Africa.

According to information given by the Police public relations division, based on questioning of terrorists who recently handed themselves over to the police, this is one of the major reasons behind the reluctance of ANC cadres to shift to the new basis.

Two of the countries to which ANC members being removed from Zambia and Angola are Uganda and Ethiopia, both of which have internal wars.

Questioning of the ANC deserters has revealed that after the experience of ANC members in Angola, where the deserters claimed to know of more than 50 ANC members who had died after being forced to fight with FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], they will again be forced to take part in the wars of other countries.

The resistance to leave Zambia is so great, that special ANC units, assisted by ANC security and elements of the Zambian police, have removed ANC members at gunpoint to the airport. One ANC member was shot dead while resisting those who had come to ensure his removal.

The deserters outlined a long list of grievances, similar to those recently made by 17 former members of the ANC in Scandinavia.

Not least among the grievances was the shortage of food—largely because supplies of rice from Red China and foodstuffs from Russia have dried up, with Scandinavia now being the only regular outside supplier of food in limited quantities. According to the police some of the ANC deserters who listed these grievances were suffering from malnutrition when they surrendered and had to receive medical and dietary care to restore their health.

The deserters indicated that the food shortages were creating other problems. Clothing for example, had become in pitiful short supply because cadres in charge of the clothing allocations were selling it to get money for food.

In recent months, the food situation had become so critical that they had only been receiving a meat ration once every 12 days.

The men also claimed that higher up in the ANC, members were operating big money rackets, such as foreign exchange frauds. One of the fears expressed by the deserters, was that of betrayal when they were sent to South Africa on terrorist missions. Because of the regular disappearance of members suspected of being South African spies to punishment camps like Quatro, the deserters told the police there was real fear that they would be sold out by agents in their midst.

Other claims made by the deserters was that tribalism or nepotism played a significant role in the ANC. Ordinary members were unlikely to be favoured with higher positions or scholarships, unless they had a friend or family member high up in the ANC, while Xhosas appeared particularly favoured in rising to positions of rank in the organisation.

Increasing incidences of AIDS was causing problems, a fact which the ANC leadership was trying to conceal, according to the deserters. Deaths from malaria and tropical stomach ailments were also common.

Commentary Criticizes 'Sanctions Politics'
MB0108054389 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Sanctions politics, advocating sanctions as a vote catcher, is by now a firmly established fact of political life in some of the leading Western countries.

South Africa has been the most systematically targeted country, but, in recent years, most countries that have received unfavorable media attention have attracted demands for sanctions from political groups.

Latest confirmation that the practice is as popular as ever comes from the shadow foreign secretary of Britain's Labor Party, Mr Gerald Kaufman, who concluded a visit to South Africa with a call for comprehensive sanctions.

South Africans have got used to the hypocrisies covering the indifference of the sanctioners to either the benefits that reform and development have brought to disadvantaged communities or the harm that their own policies do.

But, there would have been general surprise at Mr Kaufman's view that breaking the economy would leave blacks no worse off than they were now.

As Mr Nick Mitchell, director general of the British Industry Committee on South Africa, pointed out, the standard of living of the country's black people is substantially higher than in any other African country. Hence, it is nonsense to say they could not be worse off.

In fact, there is plenty of evidence to show that blacks, in particular, have already been hit by sanctions and other punitive economic measures.

By far the most effective, and in the long run the only, way to increase job opportunities and raise wage levels for less skilled and low-paid workers is through rapid economic growth.

It is common cause that as a result of sanctions, disinvestment, and overseas bank finance being withheld, the maximum growth rate for which South Africa can aim is about three percent a year, barely enough to compensate for the population increase.

Dr Chris van Wyk, chief executive of Bankorp, has calculated that by next year the country's net cumulative loss of foreign currency will amount to 30 billion rand. Domestic production is 10 percent lower and unemployment half a million higher than they would otherwise have been, according to a Trust Bank economist, Mr Nick Barnardt.

Needless to say, the squeeze this has put on jobs and living standards has been hardest on those whose low level of skills makes them most expendable economically. That the black community in South Africa is well aware of this is shown by the finding of numerous authorities' opinion polls that blacks especially are seriously concerned about the effect of sanctions on job opportunities.

People like Mr Gerald Kaufman know the truth, both about black living standards and about the effect sanctions have already had on those standards. But they also

know that their past propaganda has created a political climate in their countries in which a party might expect to draw votes by calling for sanctions.

That phenomenon will disappear only once South Africans have finally sorted out their constitutional question and agreed on a dispensation that has the support of a majority in all communities.

Only then will they at last be rid of the opportunist vote seekers who periodically visit their shores to gain credibility for their destructive policies.

*** NP's Economic Policy Goals Assessed**
34000665a Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL
in English 7 Jul 89 p 27

[Text] In the 1987 election manifesto, the National Party (NP) put the long-term goals of economic policy as the highest possible growth rate; maximum job creation; price stability; and balance of payments equilibrium—with genuflections toward private enterprise, privatization and deregulation.

Success on every single one of those has been inadequate, despite (a) attempts to put much of the blame on wicked foreigners and (b) Org Marais' fatuous comments on white living standards.

So what is the prescription of the 1989 manifesto, under the heading "A Dynamic Economy"? It's worth quoting the "long-term goal" in full:

"The promotion of (a) high real average economic growth rate together with low inflation in order to ensure the highest possible real income per person. The optimal application of the means of production through the promotion of free enterprise and effective competition within a market-orientated economic system with sustained fiscal discipline and the greatest possible financial stability."

The changes are little more than semantic. Some would call the style more elegant; others, just more highfalutin. It's probable that both the CP [Conservative Party] and the DP [Democratic Party] would be able to embrace these principles virtually word for word.

But, certainly, this year's manifesto is much wider than its predecessor.

It specifies inflation as "our economy's public enemy No One" and repeats the commitment to single-digit inflation. Job creation, conversely, has been relegated to little more than a footnote and the balance of payments is a term conspicuous by its absence. There are references to a "more streamlined and cost-effective civil service"; the establishment of an export culture; the promotion of SA [South Africa]'s tourism potential; the reduction of the public-sector deficit before borrowing (PSBR) to 3 percent of GDP [gross domestic product]; and the need to curb population growth.

Other figures are few and far between, but there is a commitment (as part of the Five-Year Plan) to cut the top marginal personal tax rate from the present 45 percent at R80,000 income to 40 percent at R100,000 and the company tax rate from 50 percent to 40 percent.

Clearly this outlines a society that most businessmen and others who believe in the free market philosophy would find a lot more congenial than what Swapo envisages for an independent Namibia, which leans as far in the direction of socialism as it can without deterring local entrepreneurs and potential foreign investors.

It is ironic that the pledge of lower taxes and PSBR should be made on virtually the same day that the Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin disclosed that the State's share of GDP is at its highest ever. But this underlines the basic weakness of the manifesto: an apparent inability to distinguish between the means and the end.

What we need to know is not that we should cut tax rates, or PSBR, or that we need a streamlined, cost-effective civil service. After all, precisely that was one of PW's main promises 10 years ago—and *kyk hoe lyk ons nou*. What we need to know is how these objectives are to be reached.

For a party that has been in power for 41 years, it is not enough to say, "We'll work that out after we take power." Given the record of the Eighties (which surely not even the incorrigible Org Marais could quibble with), it's obvious that major changes in implementation are needed if there's to be any chance of attaining objectives which are really much the same as they were last time—and the time before that.

The NP clearly realizes that it's more vulnerable on the economic front than ever before. Not only the CP (as in 1987), but also, belatedly, the DP have rightly seized on the poor performance of the economy as a election issue. The economic section constitutes just over four pages in a 20-page manifesto this time, as against less than one page (out of six) in 1987.

But are we really offered anything new? Not really. That would require not just the broader approach that is embodied in the latest document, but also much more attention to specifics. And that is where the NP's real problem lies.

For the specifics which will attract voters on the "left" of the NP are exactly those that will alienate those within the NP/CP margin. In economic policy, as elsewhere, the NP is facing the same dilemma as the old United Party: how to be all things to all people.

The NP seems to be hovering on the edge of writing off the rightwing radicals altogether, but unable to take the final plunge. Until it can make up its mind, it runs the risk of satisfying neither the Left nor the Right.

The one area in which it could stake a position on the high ground is deregulation, privatization and trimming the civil service.

If it wishes to pursue any sort of reformist policies, it must eventually accept that the civil servants are a lost cause anyway. And the sooner the better.

Unless it dares to do that, a re-elected NP government is not likely to show any improvement in its dismal record of economic mismanagement. Don't hold your breath waiting.

*** Glenn Babb Discusses Regional Cooperation**
34000681c Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL*
in English 7 Jul 89 p 93

[Interview with Glenn Babb, former deputy director of foreign affairs, by unidentified correspondent; date, place not given]

[Text] Glenn Babb recently resigned as Deputy Director General of Foreign Affairs. He has played a crucial role in several southern African peace initiatives.

[*FINANCIAL MAIL*] What is the importance for SA [South Africa] of the current peace moves between Unita [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi and Angolan president Eduardo dos Santos?

[Babb] The implications are enormous. At last we are on the threshold of the regional conference which will unlock the region's huge economic potential. Europe 1992 means that Africa will be further marginalised as Europe will focus on the enormous benefits flowing from economic unification and will withdraw from Africa. Unless African states act in concert to protect their interests as raw material suppliers to the advanced trading blocs, the situation where Africa "sells cheap and buys dear" will only worsen.

[*FINANCIAL MAIL*] Is this not against the idea of free competition?

[Babb] Decidedly not. The idea of trade groupings is supported by the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT). We should follow the example of the EEC. Our Customs Union with the BLS [Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland] countries is a case in point, as are the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and the Preferential Trade Agreement. SA, as an SADCC member, could help boost African economies in power generation, transport, agriculture and technology.

[*FINANCIAL MAIL*] Do you expect a positive response?

[Babb] Africa has been mugged by reality. After years of enmity, sanctions and other pressures against the country, many African states now see SA as a potential

partner. We now trade with all 51 countries in Africa. In 1988, our African trade grew by 10 percent to R4,8bn—or about 9 percent of our total foreign trade.

Trade with Zimbabwe shot up by 36 percent, while the growth in our Zambian trade was 21 percent. SA is now the major supplier to both countries, outperforming the UK.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] Where else can we help?

[Babb] SA has an excellent track record in areas like nature conservation—essential to promote Africa's primary tourist attraction—its wild game and open spaces. In the Comoros over the past seven years, tremendous changes were effected, using minimal resources. Food production has increased using improved stock, seed and production methods. Roads were upgraded, and its tourist industry is now being placed on the world map.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] What about Madagascar?

[Babb] Tourism development was started at Nossi Be, but they foolishly withdrew after a presidential coup. Southern Sun moved to Mauritius and gave that island its start-off. Madagascar is a basket-case—their only hope lies in closer ties with SA. Development of their fishing, oil, tourism and graphite resources should be of great interest to our companies. I regard Madagascar as one of the priorities for future economic links with SA.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] And Mozambique?

[Babb] After the Port Steering Committee (constituting the Mozambican government, Sats and the private sector) identified improvements to Maputo harbour, loans of more than R100m were guaranteed by SA's credit Guarantee Insurance Corp over the past four years. SA forestry companies are planting about 30,000 ha in Mozambique and 4,000 ha have been leased to SA farmers for irrigation. Supermarkets are being developed in Maputo, and tourism should take off once security problems are sorted out. Mozambicans regard SA as their best potential partner.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] Why?

[Babb] We are the closest and the cheapest and our products are technologically best adapted to Africa's needs. SA's private sector has the capital to invest, and our historical ties go back a long time. Political ties were strengthened by President P. W. Botha's visit to Songo last September.

Also, the West is reducing its economic assistance to Africa. For example, about 20 percent of French companies active in Africa have pulled out (this could rise to 50 percent shortly). French investments in Africa have dropped by 25 percent since 1985. We will fill the gap? It can only be SA.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] What is Africa's response?

[Babb] The West has created a dependence on hand-outs—and now that they are beginning to pull out, the realisation is dawning that SA is Africa's strongest potential ally. For example, SA produces 40 percent of Africa's manufactured exports, generates 70 percent of the continent's electricity and transports 70 percent of Africa's railed goods.

In fact, we should also become more sensitive to the fact that our very size can be perceived as a threat, from Africa's point of view.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] What should our relationship with Russia be?

[Babb] SA has never been a boycott country. In terms of countertrade and barter, an axis with Africa and the East bloc has attractions—not as a counter to the West, but to ameliorate our global position. These countries have no capital readily available. Some deals have already taken place.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] Do you expect drastic changes in our relationships with Africa over the next five to 10 years?

[Babb] An improvement in our mutual relationships is absolutely unstoppable.

*** Negotiation Holds Risks for ANC, Government**
34000673a Johannesburg THE STAR in English
6 Jul 89 p 10

[Article by Harvey Tyson]

[Text] Two of South Africa's main political protagonists, the Nationalist Government and the African National Congress [ANC], are being sucked into a negotiating process which has been going on for several years in this country, albeit in unobtrusive, indirect, and often contradictory ways.

The NP [National Party] has adopted one of those meaningless meanings of "negotiation", and will continue to squirm for some time yet, certainly well beyond the election on September 6.

What about the ANC? It, too, is squirming and its militant supporters within South Africa haven't yet understood the real issues.

Less Hardline

The ANC not only has to contend with pressure from the outside world, it has to contend with rival factions within South Africa, who cannot wait to take up the "spear" if the ANC shows signs of loosening its grip on the armed struggle.

Refugee militants of all parties abroad now seem less "hardline" than their followers at home.

The Nationalist Government may never have a stronger position from which to abandon thoughts of the laager, and to reach out and bargain.

Its problem is how to stay in the driving seat and still meet the minimum requirements for fair bargaining.

The steps cited for real negotiation threaten to become ritualistic.

They are:

- Release Mandela and all political prisoners.
- Unban all political movements.
- End the emergency.
- Begin talking.

Those steps would "normalize" the situation and provide level ground for all interests to canvass support for the national convention, or constituent assembly, or merely for the talks about talks. But they are giant steps for the Nationalist Government.

How could it survive sudden nationwide political demonstrations by millions of black voters? On the other hand, how could it deal with the first minimum requirement—releasing Mandela—and still gag his followers?

The African National Congress also has problems, as indeed do all the extra-parliamentary forces who want to lead the "new order".

The problem is not only whether or not to negotiate—but at what stage to announce one's intentions. To go in too early might prove fatally weak. To go in too late may mean joining a queue.

To keep jostling for position at the head of the queue may result in missing the merry-go-round ride after others have sneaked aboard.

Can intimidation of "sell-outs" be effective if the Government begins to offer real power to the people?

The inter-locking obstacles present a strong possibility of destructively negative stalemate. A prolonged stalemate could take the form of war, or a seemingly endless jostling for position before negotiation.

Vision for Peace

Either stalemate will cost all South Africans dear. The economy will sink. Real change and possible prosperity will retreat into the next century.

On the other hand, the prospects of a peaceful, non-racial, democratic state; of being welcomed back on to international platforms and playing fields, and of retaining sufficient economic resources to re-build southern Africa... well, that is a vision worth pushing from every angle.

Pressure on both sides can ensure progress. Pressure already exists in brutal economic forces crowding in on South Africa.

Others, such as an international boycott of South African passports, may be attempted if the Government does not move dramatically after September. Different pressures are already forcing change in the ANC.

Everybody Wants Peace But Then Only on Condition

"Negotiation" is beginning to gather as many distorted meanings as the word "democracy". But at least "negotiation" has not yet come to mean the precise opposite of the dictionary definition.

Everybody wants peace, including the ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], the NP, and most of the CP [Conservative Party], yet none of the main South African players wants real negotiation. Each would like to see the other side partially surrender.

However, two major developments are causing most leading players to revise their differing strategies.

Firstly, almost all of the South African political power groupings are being manoeuvred into a position of stalemate, where bargaining may come to be seen as better than the blowing out of brains.

White South Africans face the prospects of a collapsing economy; flight of money and skills; clamp down on trade and even travel beyond our borders; and finally an unwinnable war.

Black South Africans face the same economic and military threats. Black militants are gradually beginning to understand the options, particularly the external militants who are being squeezed by the peacemakers and international power-brokers.

Secondly, negotiation, even settlement, in southern Africa has taken on the momentum of a merry-go-round. It is whirling in Angola and Namibia and Mozambique. The merry-go-round is just beginning to turn in this country.

The trick in South Africa will be to increase the pace so that no-one can get off. Because any big boy who has a ticket for the ride, and then manages to get off, is likely to throw bombs.

*** University Staff Body Holds Talks With ANC**
34000679c Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
19 Jun 89 p 10

[Text] A delegation from the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations (Udusa) held discussions with a delegation from the banned African National Congress [ANC] in Lusaka from June 11 to 15, a Udusa spokesman said yesterday.

Udusa, represented by a 21-person delegation representing all its branches, discussed with the ANC delegation, led by Mr Thabo Mbeki, the different political conditions prevalent at various universities in South Africa, the spokesman said.

Udusa's delegation was led by its president, Prof Mala Singh. The delegation comprised academics from the universities of Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Western Cape, Rhodes, Fort Hare, Transkei, Natal, Westville, Qwa-Qwa, Witwatersrand, Khanya College, Vista (Mamelodi), Rand Afrikaans, Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Bophuthatswana, Turfloop en Unisa.

The ANC delegation included a number of their senior national executives.

Views were expressed on academic exchange, critical research, state repression at various campuses, academic support programmes, measures to re-racialise and democratise universities, and the role of universities and intellectuals in a changing South Africa.

"The exchange of views was extremely beneficial and the discussions were constructive. They will enable Udusa to conduct more informed deliberations on these issues at its congress on July 15 and 16," the spokesman said.

*** Progress in Black Home Ownership Cited**
34000675d Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 14 Jun 89 p 13

[Text] The Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, has reaffirmed the Government's commitment to reform and stressed that voting rights for all South Africa's peoples were one of the most important aspects of reform.

Speaking at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday, Dr Van der Merwe, said over the past three years, under the umbrella of the State of Emergency, the Government had not focused all its energy on security but also used the State of Emergency to get reform under way.

"Reform cannot be done while the country is in chaos," he said.

Dr Van der Merwe said while voting rights for all South Africa's peoples were a very important aspect of the reform process, reform on a social level was equally as important.

"We try to approach reform as a balanced package and at this stage the provision of housing is a very real part of reform.

"The previous approach by previous governments in South Africa was that Blacks were only temporary residents of White South Africa.

"That policy has now been reversed by the recognition of the permanence of Blacks in all areas of South Africa," he said.

Blacks, Dr Van der Merwe said, were entitled to home ownership and voting rights just like everyone else in the country.

He announced that the Governments plan to promote home ownership amongst Black were progressing well and in the past two years more than 24,600 South African Black civil servants had bought their own homes.

The sale of government houses to Blacks in the lower income groups of the private sector now exceeds the 105,500 mark.

"These facts not only indicate the important role Blacks play in the civil service, but also provide an insight into a new social order that is developing, in which home ownership and full property rights occupy a prominent position," Dr Van der Merwe said.

A recent opinion poll conducted by the Bureau of Information in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area indicated that 85,1 percent of Blacks in this area were in favor of private home ownership. Only 6,1 percent opposed it while 8,8 percent held no opinion.

This, he said, was a flow to the idea of socialism which dictates that all housing be owned by the State.

Black civil servants are the owners of 80 percent of all middle class homes erected in Black residential areas in South Africa since 1985.

The government's largest sales campaign ever, launched in February 1985 for the so-called matchbox type houses for the lower income groups, continues at a steady pace.

"The number of home owners in South Africa outside the selfgoverning territories has more than trebled over this period. With 322,919 in this category in April, the total sales figure now amounts to approximately 32 percent," Dr Van der Merwe said.

He said in the far Northern Transvaal nearly all Government houses offered for sale, were now owned by Blacks. In the Northern Transvaal 44,3 of houses offered for sale have already been sold.

In the Northern Cape 53,33 percent were sold, in Natal 44,6 percent, and on the Witwatersrand the figure is 28,6 percent.

Dr Van der Merwe said the Government was now giving urgent attention to the extension of land available for Black housing.

Within the foreseeable future we can expect that the amount of land available to Blacks could double.

*** Majority of Asians Surveyed Support Indaba**
34000675a Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
16 Jun 89 p 15

[Text] The majority of South Africa's Asian community support the Indaba powersharing model, and think it is a "good or very good" idea, according to a statement released by the KwaZulu Natal Indaba.

The number of Asians who think the Indaba proposals are a bad idea has decreased significantly since the last survey of Asian socio-political attitudes commissioned by the Indaba in late 1987, the statement added.

These are among the findings of a recent survey conducted among adult Asians in the Durban and Johannesburg areas by market research firm Mark en Menigop names, on behalf of the Indaba.

The survey canvassed, by means of structured postal questionnaires, members of the Asian consumer panel during March and April 1989. Follow-up interviews were conducted to reach the required size and demographic composition of the sample, according to the statement.

According to the Indaba this was the first survey to include the Transvaal and therefore the first to provide an indication of the Indaba's penetration amongst Asians nationally.

National awareness of the Indaba nationwide was 60 percent, rising to 68 percent in the main metropolitan areas of Natal.

Of those aware of the Indaba, 52 percent supported it against 41 percent in July 1987. The survey showed only 15 percent opposed it or thought it was a bad idea, against 21 percent in 1987.

Opposition was highest among the older age groups, while both younger Asians and women were generally more supportive than before.—Sapa.

*** AWB Claims Expansion, Overseas Activities**
34000673b Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR*
in English 4 Jun 89 p 9

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi]

[Text] The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] claims its tentacles now reach into many other countries, among them Australia where an "AWB command" performed a symbolic "necklacing" outside the house of a pro-ANC [African National Congress] clergywoman.

The movement's new monthly organ, Sweepslag, reporting the necklacing incident at the house of the Rev Dorothy McMahon in Sydney, said a window dummy was burnt with a car tire "so as not to inconvenience anybody".

An exposed film was delivered to a local newspaper showing three disguised men performing the nocturnal necklacing, plus an anonymous note which said the symbolic message had been left at Rev McMahon's house by the "AWB (Australian Command)".

The Rev McMahon, says Sweepslag, asked for continuous police protection after the event, but this was refused.

Young Englishmen, bedecked with home-made AWB emblems resembling swastikas, and eagle figures on arms and vest pockets, were now often seen on streets to maintain order, and similar actions were held in the United States, Canada, Germany, Holland, France and New Zealand.

One young French correspondent to Sweepslag suggests he wants to help by forming an "AWB Friends in Europe" and sends his best wishes to Eugene Terre-Blanche, "that wonderful Huguenot descendant."

The paper says increased interest in the AWB in other countries is the result of massive television and press exposure, including an interview with Terre-Blanche by two writers of the Moscow Daily Pravda. Such reportage was "objective almost without fail, and often positive as well."

*** SAYCO President Discusses Youth, MDM**
34000666 Johannesburg *THE NEW NATION*
in English 9-14 Jun 89 pp 6-7

[Interview with Peter Mokaba, president of the South African Youth Congress (SAYCO), by unidentified correspondent; date, place not given]

[Text] [NEW NATION] June 16 is a week away. What is the significance of the day for South Africa [SA]?

[Mokaba] Thirteen years ago, the entire community of the oppressed stood up against the regime. Many thousands of people were mowed down for demanding their freedom.

But the political consciousness of the people was molded forever by events starting on June 16, 1976.

As a result of these events, thousands of young people went into exile. Many others were wounded or had lost their homes, but the people were united.

Today June 16 has become known as National Youth Day because of the heroic sacrifices of the young people on that day.

And today, the youth have emerged stronger than ever with a more highly developed political consciousness.

The youth have become a key force in the struggle, whether in the community or in the trade unions.

[NEW NATION] What is your message to the youth for June 16?

[Mokaba] In dipping our banners for our fallen heroes, we must pay tribute to them by sharpening the only weapon that we have: organisation.

The state of emergency has tried to render us ineffective, and we have suffered setbacks. But in every local we must rebuild and rebeef our organisations. We must consciously create and develop solid activists and leadership in preparation for future battles.

This must take place in the context of developing a broad anti-apartheid coalition under the banner: "All youth for the anti-apartheid coalition. Peace amongst the people."

It is essential that the process of uniting all youth is speeded up in line with building the coalition.

Structures that have collapsed must be revived.

The youth must strengthen the "Save the Patriots" campaign, especially as it is mainly the youth who are on death row.

It is also essential that we draw more women into the struggle.

In the face of the unfolding new strategy of assassinations and kidnappings, the youth must also be more vigilant.

In particular, we must guard against infiltration of our ranks and all that seeks to divert us from the anti-apartheid struggle.

Already, the youth have begun to regroup into smaller units with a higher degree of manoeuvrability. This process must continue, but it must not stifle the democratic practices or organisations, which are essential for the healthy survival of these organisations.

We must also look seriously at the question of restrictions on individuals and organisations, and work towards overcoming these.

[NEW NATION] How successful have the state of emergency and the state's National Security Management System (NSMS) been in crushing resistance to apartheid?

[Mokaba] The state of emergency is an admission by the state that the only way it can contain the situation is by installing the NSMS, which is a military programme, and escalating acts of terror against the masses.

This is despite [defense minister] Magnus Malan's observation that the battle is 80 percent political and only 20 percent military.

The emergency and the Joint Management Centres (JMC) have failed because they have no support from the oppressed and exploited people.

While the emergency has succeeded in taking away some forms of discontent, it has failed to remove the discontent itself. It has failed to take away the political consciousness of the masses, developed in struggle, and will continue to fail to do this.

Even during the emergency, the government-installed council in Soweto was forced to recognise the power of the community which refused to pay rent, and to negotiate with its representatives, the Soweto People's Delegation (SPD).

Even today the SPD calls meetings to address issues in Soweto, and the government cannot stop it from doing so.

The NSMS is a system born in crisis. As the crisis deepens, it will sink with the crisis.

The NSMS developed from the State Security Council, which was established in 1972. When P.W. Botha came to power in 1978 it was elevated from an advisory body to the body which wields the real power in the country; the real government of the country.

During the last 10 years of the Botha epoch, the state's thinking was based on the assumption that South Africa was facing a "total onslaught".

Just next door, Mozambique was talking socialism. The struggle had moved from the Kunene River to the Zambezi River, then right up to the Limpopo with the freedom of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

At the same time, there was a realignment of class alliances within the white community. Some of those who were petit bourgeois in 1948 when the Nats came to power, were now fully fledged capitalists. Dominated by Afrikaner monopoly capital, the National Party (NP) could no longer serve the interests of all Afrikaners.

This led to a split in Afrikanerdom, and to the formation of the Conservative Party (CP) which is supported by white farmers and the white working class.

There was also disagreement within the government itself as to how to proceed. Botha's ascendancy, from minister of defence, to prime minister, to president, sharpened the conflict between the military and other security structures, and marked an implicit military coup.

The Boers also experienced the worst uprisings by the people in 1976, and in the post-1976 period, more international attention was focussed on South Africa.

There was an intensification of the sports and cultural boycott and arms embargo, and in 1978 the United Nations passed Resolution 435, mapping out freedom for Namibia.

All these things informed the idea of a "total onslaught", and the rise of a new bloc in the government, the securocrats, who depended more on muscles than on brains.

It was in an attempt to contain the crisis that the NSMS strategy was developed and the strategy of reform, together with increased repression, was born.

The whole NSMS strategy lacked a firm political basis: It acknowledged that apartheid had no future but knew that dismantling apartheid meant the end of white privilege and would raise the hopes of the oppressed.

This meant increased security was needed to safeguard white privilege while installing the reform programme.

Based on Malan's 80 percent-20 percent analysis, reform was an attempt to passify the people, not to tackle their problems.

It was aimed at frustrating the aspirations of the oppressed people and giving a false impression of change.

However, the reform programme was bound to flounder and fail, as the only criterion to judge whether freedom and democracy has been achieved is the real life experiences of the masses themselves, which were not improved by reform.

Part of the NSMS' pacification programme was the introduction of the tricameral system, which had exactly the opposite effect intended, sparking off the historically awaited conflict between the oppressed and the powers that be.

The strategic initiative shifted into the hands of the oppressed, and they began to build people's organs, linking local grievances to their national demands, in particular, their lack of political power.

This new spirit of resistance amongst the oppressed, shown by the birth of the United Democratic Front [UDF], compounded the problems the state was having in implementing its pacification programme and led to increased violence from the state.

The JMCs—local bodies of the NSMS—could not be put in place until the state had regained control of the situation.

The state then imposed a partial state of emergency, which failed, leading to the imposition of a national state of emergency.

But as I have already pointed out, the emergency has failed.

In fact, it has compounded the state's crisis by exposing the violence inherent in all its structures, including the judiciary, which came under increasing pressure from the state.

[NEW NATION] In whose hands does the strategic initiative lie at present?

[Mokaba] While the strategic initiative is not fully in the hands of the MDM [Maso Democratic Movement], it is not in the hands of the government either.

The material conditions also make it impossible for the state to regain the initiative.

It is weak on all fronts, both nationally and internationally, and it has failed on all fronts to take the centre stage from the democratic movement.

While the MDM also has its weaknesses, a weakness on our side does not mean strength for the regime.

[NEW NATION] How do political centres relate to the MDM's consolidation?

[Mokaba] The concept of political centres demands that we link our local problems to the political seizure of power, and establish political consciousness in all people, not just those in the MDM.

The consciousness of the people needs to be raised from bread and butter issues to a national consciousness of liberation, where all grievances are linked.

Workers, particularly those organised in Cosatu, have now become centrally involved in building political centres in the townships. An organic, uniform approach on the ground is now beginning to evolve.

Political interaction is no longer restricted to the leadership of Cosatu and the UDF affiliates.

The youth, workers, women and civics are uniting in the townships, and local committees are now becoming the local authorities.

All sections of the MDM are uniting in the heat of struggle and forming local centres of the MDM, lead by the Cosatu-UDF alliance.

The strength of the MDM as represented by these local centres of power must be measured by their ability to intervene and offer leadership at all times.

It is their actual political effect, not the mere mechanical bringing together of sections of the MDM, that determines the power of political centres.

[NEW NATION] How do you see the issue of alliances?

[Mokaba] Alliances are founded on establishing minimum consensus, which will differ from area to area and issue to issue.

The minimum demand for the MDM in entering a united front is honest opposition to apartheid colonialism.

At present, the major challenge facing the MDM is to broaden the united front into a broad anti-apartheid coalition, as was envisaged by the Anti-Apartheid Conference.

We are beginning to see the NP becoming more isolated as more and more groups break away from apartheid.

This is a direct result of the struggles waged by the masses.

We need to draw these groups into our struggle while at the same time engaging with potential supporters of apartheid in order to deny the regime that support.

[NEW NATION] The youth in Natal face a particularly difficult situation. Do you have a message for them?

[Mokaba] The MDM has the enormous responsibility of creating peace in Natal.

The youth is doing most of the defending and the dying, and it is understandable that they are bitter and angry.

But we need to properly grasp and guide the movement for a peace initiative.

The peace initiative is not a retreat. It is tactic for continuing the struggle, as peace will bring more favourable conditions for organisation and mobilisation against apartheid.

We must ensure that it succeeds in order to frustrate the intention of apartheid forces to keep us locked in the carnage to divert us from the anti-apartheid struggle.

The Inkatha-linked warlords have no interest in peace. In previous peace talks, they have spoken and acted violently towards us.

We were seriously disappointed by the approach adopted by Gatsha Buthelezi, when he made the issue of a venue for a peace meeting the main stumbling block.

[Law and order minister Adriaan] Vlok and his police must also take responsibility for the violence in Natal.

We are the only ones committed to peace, and it is essential that we get all forces opposed to the violence to a peace conference.

We hope that Buthelezi will review his stand, and we will do everything in our power to help the peace initiative.

At the same time, the pursuit of peace must not stop us from rebuilding people's organisations in all areas of Natal. Even the court, the trial of Moses Mayekiso and others, recognised that the people have the legitimate right to build democratic structures.

*** Economist Says SADF Causing Brain Drain**
34000679b Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
9 Jun 89 p 17

[Text] A leading economist warned the SA [South Africa] Defence Force [SADF] at the seminar that its policy of deferment of training was a major cause of the country's brain drain.

Professor D. J. J. Botha, of the Human Sciences Research Council, said he accepted it seemed unthinkable that the country should not have a strong and efficient military force.

Deferment of service, however, had a serious economic dimension.

There were two groups of young emigrants whose decision to leave the country might be influenced by their liability to be called-up.

These were people who had just finished school and who dreaded the prospect of spending two years in the Defence Force and those in their early, middle or late twenties who, having spent a large amount of money on tertiary education, were eager to start their careers rather than cooling their heels for two years in a Defence Force camp.

Worse, however, was the case of the older man who had to attend periodic camps.

"He has done this national service and is called upon for duty for varying periods of time that could be quite long for a man with professional and family responsibilities.

He urged the abolition of the present "lenient" system of deferment. "Study before national duty should become a special privilege."

In national duty were made compulsory before further study, fewer educated people might feel inclined to emigrate.

The Defence Force should also rethink its system of camps after completion of initial training.

- Also addressing the seminar, company director and manpower expert, Dr B. Urban Lombard, warned that the country's goal of reform would be meaningless if it were not characterised by participation.

"As long as the goal of a significant broadening of democracy is not realised, or while institutionalised discrimination persists, nearly every significant facet of society will remain—and become even more—politicised," said Dr Lombard.

*** SADF Examines Manpower Requirements**
34000679a Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
9 Jun 89 p 17

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] The SA [South Africa] Defence Force [SADF] yesterday put its cards on the table and took South African employers into its confidence at a unique seminar held at the Infoplan computer security planning headquarters in Pretoria.

The Chief of the SADF, General Jannie Geldenhuys, while admitting that the Force sometimes made mistakes, gave his assurance that the utmost care was given to the planning of its man-power requirements in the overall labour interests of the country.

From the private sector side, flak came on several aspects of the present conscription-call up system of defence—not the least being the country's high grade manpower losses, due to emigration of desperately needed qualified workers to avoid either National Service or Citizen Force callups.

General Geldenhuys said he hoped that the conference would set a precedent for future similar meetings. He said it was taking place against the background that events have overtaken us, "and the need for maximum co-operation in manpower planning for the future.

"The situation is very fluid. It could even be very risky to try to forecast future events," he said.

But long-term planning—in terms of the most efficient possible planning for the next 10, to 15 to 20 years—was necessary.

The Defence Force was committed to productivity and the best possible utilisation of available manpower. But it sometimes did make mistakes.

The SADF's Personnel Chief, Lieut General Leonard Meyer, told the seminar the security situation was one of the most important factors that would determine the shape and size of other force for the foreseeable future.

And he foresaw greater involvement in future of other race groups in the security forces.

But it was expected that the greater involvement of all population groups in government would also imply a wider distribution of the country's security commitment involving the entire population.

In other words, he said, military service which fell mainly on White men at present would be spread over a much larger part of the population in future.

Personnel Development Needed—Professor

Special programmes in personnel development potential would become vital as South Africa went through a major social transformation in the coming decades, Prof Philip Spies, Stellenbosch University Institute for Future Research Director, told the meeting.

Prof Spies comprehensively analysed demographic statistics to point out expected population growth trends in the future, and the demands that they would make on training and other facilities.

He specifically pointed out the numerically declining role of the country's whites, estimates a massive halving from 16 to 8 percent of the white population between 1980 and the year 2020.

In this period, he said, the black population would grow to 83 percent, with a figure of nearly 59-million from its level of 72 percent, of 20.8-million, in 1980.

A former professional soldier who is now a partner in an international firm of consulting engineers, warned that the Defense Force was heading for major problems with its citizen force part-time soldier system.

Commandant Andy Barrett listed major frustrations and problems with the system, and said he hoped that the select committee investigating the system would consider the different factors listed by him.

Research he had done with fellow engineer, Lieut W. M. Mayne, indicated that about a quarter to a third of serving members in the part-time forces received no civilian pay during periods of service.

But the part-time soldier was at an age where he generally had high debt commitments; had a family; and where his services were of a higher grade.

*** Agriculture Contributes to Growth, Earnings**
34000669c Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL*
in English 30 Jun-6 Jul 89 p 14

[Article by Hilary Joffe]

[Text] South Africa's good economic performance in the last two years was a result more of good luck than of good management, Nedbank economist Edward Osborn argued recently.

Last year the gold price fell but with the boom in the industrial and newly industrializing countries, the prices for other important South African exports—base metals and minerals—rose enough to compensate. This made more of a

contribution to the country's success in repaying its foreign debts and in having a growing economy than did good management by the financial authorities, he said.

This year it seems luck will come to the financial authorities' aid once again. And this time it's partly thanks to the weather.

South African agriculture is this year expected to make a significant contribution to export earnings and is likely to boost economic growth.

In the latest Volkskas Economic Spotlight, economist Adam Jacobs forecasts better-than-expected agricultural crops could add one to 1.5 percent to the growth rate in 1989. The growth rate of gross domestic product could be 2.5 percent this year, rather than the 1.5 percent it might have been without the contribution of agriculture, he forecasts.

"The export figures will also be adjusted upward as a result of the favorable agricultural conditions," he adds.

Top of the lucky list is maize. Good summer rains have meant the maize crop this season is expected to be higher than last season's by up to four million tons. The South African Agricultural Union's (SAAU) latest estimate is the maize crop will total 11-million tons this year, worth R3.3-billion. Farmers' gross earnings are expected to be about R850-million up on last year's, according to Maize Board estimates.

The large crop means there will be a sizeable surplus for export. South Africa has not exported much maize in the last few years—in 1983, the worst of the drought years, the country had to import maize. This year's crop is expected to be comparable to that of 1981, the best year yet for agriculture.

The latest Safto Exporter, newsletter of the South African Foreign Trade Organization, cites Maize Board estimates that over five million tons will be available for export and this could earn over R1.5-billion in foreign exchange.

Actual earnings will depend on what happens to the maize price internationally—the price is set by commodities traders in Chicago and fluctuates daily. It stood at about \$120 a ton in February but was lower this week at \$106-\$110.

There are other agricultural commodities which are also expected to contribute to foreign exchange earnings. According to Safto economist Bruce Donald, bumper crops have coincided with a time of high international prices.

In addition, the low rand exchange rate makes exports more competitive internationally.

South Africa exports about 90 percent of its total wool production. This year there has been high demand for fine wools coupled with a worldwide shortage. According to Safto Exporter, South Africa's foreign exchange earnings from wool will be about R900-million, some R230-million above last year.

Other foreign exchange earners cited by the newsletter include:

- Wheat—the season which ended in December/January produced a surplus for export of about 1.2-million tons. Estimates are that wheat will earn an additional R200-million in foreign exchange;
- Cape fruit (especially apples) which will yield R750-million in exports;
- Citrus, which has earned about R700-million in exports compared with R500-million in 1987, because of high world prices and a record export crop;
- Sugar—world sugar prices have increased by 20 to 25 percent over the past year.

Agriculture's part in total exports is difficult to establish, since the figures are not given separately. Wool, for example, is included in textile exports. For the period January to March this year, textile export earnings totalled R408-million, 19 percent up on the same period last year. However, vegetable products exports recorded the highest increase—131 percent—to total R416-million, according to Safto's Foreign Trade Trends.

Other large increases were in base metals and products (44 percent) diamonds, other precious and semiprecious stones and metals (38 percent), resins plastics and rubber (55 percent).

Between January and March cumulative exports were 16 percent up on the same period last year, but imports showed an increase of 15 percent.

South Africa needs a surplus of about R4-billion on the current (trade) account of the balance of payments to cover outflows of funds on the balance of payments capital account. Despite the apparently positive outlook for exports, it is not clear whether the required surplus will be attained.

* First Locally Produced Mainframe Computer Set

* TSI Makes Breakthrough

34000680 Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL* in English
16 Jun 89 p 79

[Text] Technology Systems International (TSI) has made a breakthrough in the local manufacture of computer equipment by announcing SA [South Africa]'s first mainframe.

The Barlow Rand computer conglomerate, which has spent more than R35m getting its TSM [Technology Systems Manufacturing] manufacturing company up

and running, revealed details of its MF100 mainframe this week. The machine, says TSM MD Hermus Erasmus, is fully compatible with IBM's 370 mainframe architecture and runs the MVS and VM operating systems. It is designed to support all standard 370 architecture peripherals including the latest generation of storage devices and subsystems.

Erasmus says the first MF100s will have a local content of 50 percent—by value—and he is confident this could be pushed up to 75 percent. The modular design has substantially reduced the cost of manufacturing the product. Rated at 3 Mips (million instructions per second), it sells for under R400,000, at which price it is 10 percent to 20 percent below the equivalent IBM 4300 and compatible mainframes marketed by ISM and Persetel.

The MF100 is low in horsepower compared with most IBM 370 machines and appears to be positioned as a departmental processor rather than a central mainframe. It is highly compact, does not require special air conditioning and offers fault-tolerant processing by coupling its three internal engines.

Erasmus says if the MF100 is well received by customers it will become the base of a much broader range of processors. Mainframes of up to three times the performance of the MF100 could be produced using the technology inherent in the first machine, he says. TSM holds the rights to the technology, which is the result of an 18-month joint development project between TSM and an unnamed international company.

Although users of the local mainframe will still need to acquire a licence for the MVS or VM operating system from local IBM distributor ISM, the announcement of the FM100 is a major step forward in the local computer industry's attempt to reduce its dependence on overseas suppliers.

TSM chairman Roux Marnitz is reluctant to discuss expected sales volumes. The first models will be available for delivery by September and the company claims to have received its first order. TSM will market as well as manufacture the FM100 in order to avoid conflict with its TSI sister companies ISM, which distributes IBM products, and IBM-compatible mainframe supplier Persetel. Marnitz says Persetel may provide the systems software support from FM100 users.

When ISM merged with Barlows computer group RCP to form TSI in 1987 much play was made of the development and manufacturing resources of the new conglomerate. TSI appears to have lived up to its promise. After a false start with the ES/40, a local minicomputer compatible with IBM's system/36 range, TSM announced in October last year a family of midrange computers—manufactured and partly designed in SA—which run the popular Unix operating system as well as Data General's AOS. The company also produces a wide range of niche market processors and peripherals.

High manufacturing costs and the limited size of the SA market have until now deterred local suppliers from attempting to produce mainframe computers. With the announcement of the FM100, TSI has broken an important barrier and entered the SA computer industry into an arena many thought inaccessible.

* Assistance Received From Taiwan

34000680 Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL* in English
16 Jun 89 p 79

[Text] SA [South Africa]'s efforts to increase the local manufacture of electronics equipment are being supported by one of its key trading partners.

More than a dozen Taiwanese electronics companies have set up assembly or manufacturing plants in this country. At least three of these plants produce computer equipment.

The government's regional incentives for investors, the high value of the Taiwanese dollar—one of the few currencies to have appreciated against the U.S. dollar in recent weeks—and Taiwan's determination to broaden its export markets are all likely to encourage further investment here.

One of the largest of production plants is likely to result from a joint venture between electronics conglomerate Mitac and the Murray & Roberts (M&R) group. The two firms agreed last year to form a joint manufacturing company which would produce Mitac products in SA for the local and export markets. Details of the agreement are expected to be finalised in the next few weeks and the joint company—which is likely to be called Martech Computers—is due to begin production in September. M&R started assembling Mitac PCs for the Taiwanese firm's local distributor GBS—which is now an M&R subsidiary—in 1987.

According to Frank Sheu, sales manager at Mitac's international projects department, the plant in SA will be the first of a number of regional manufacturing facilities around the world. Sheu says Mitac plans to increase its penetration of the U.S. market by building a factory in Mexico later this year and is also looking at manufacturing in Europe, either in Spain or Britain.

In SA for the Computer Faire, among other things, Sheu says the local manufacturing company—in which Mitac will have a 50 percent share—will gradually make use of local power supply units, printed circuit boards, chassis and packaging. He expects the company to produce 12,000 machines the first 12 months of production. These will be supplied to M&R's GBS subsidiary and other local computer vendors as well as exported.

Mitac has established itself as one of Taiwan's largest computer suppliers. The company has subsidiaries in the U.S., Japan, West Germany, UK and Hong Kong and turned over more than US\$300m in 1988.

Together with its compatriot Acer, Mitac has gone to great lengths to establish itself as a force in the international PC industry. In October, it surprised many observers by becoming one of the first computer manufacturers to enter into a licence agreement with IBM to enable it to incorporate the U.S. company's Micro Channel Architecture (MCA) into its PCs. MCA is a key component of IBM's PS/2 range of PCs. The three-year agreement was not cheap—and comprised an "entrance fee" of 1 percent of the value of all IBM-compatible PCs already sold by Mitac and a royalty of 3 percent to 5 percent from the MCA machines—but will enable the Taiwanese firm to manufacture a full range of PS/2-compatible PCs alongside such companies as Olivetti, Tandy and Dell.

The first of these products is already being marketed in this country by GBS and Sheu believes they will eventually be manufactured here.

*** TSM Chairman Comments**

34000680 Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
29 Jun 89 p 14

[Article by Stan Kennedy in the "Computer Beat" column: "Everyone Said It Couldn't Be Done"]

[Text] While many people in the computer industry were saying it was totally unrealistic to manufacture mainframes locally, Technology Systems Manufacturing (TSM) was already developing the product through the back door.

"We kept very quiet about our intentions even while people were saying it couldn't be done," says Mr Roux Marnitz, TSM chairman.

The MF100 launched earlier this month, after two years of planning and development, was the result of a joint venture with an overseas company. It was designed and developed, in great part, by Mr Danie Strydom and Mr Rob Rymur of TSM's R&D department.

It was about 50 percent local content and will sell for around R500,000. So confident is the company in its future success that it has decided to enter into direct marketing of the product against two other group companies—ISM which sells IBM and Persetel which sells Hitachi mainframes.

The MF100 is an IBM System/370 compatible fault-tolerant, office environment mainframe processor. It is capable of three million instructions per second and runs all IBM operating systems in 370 mode.

The first machine will be installed in August and TSM will be happy if it sells 12 in the first year; feasibility studies show this is not an unrealistic figure.

The marketing will be spearheaded by Mr Strydom and Mr Rymur. "They grew up with it and are the best people to place it on the market," says Mr Marnitz.

"After six months or a year we will review our position and see whether we should continue to market it to get the other marketing companies in the group to take on the responsibility. We don't want to duplicate our infrastructures."

The MF100 will not be in competition with other mainframes. It is an entry-level machine for people who want to move out of other architectures into the mainframe and who want to start relatively small.

The second market is in the office environment where it is ideal for decentralised processing. TSM see it as another dimension to the mini-computer market in this area.

Mr Strydom and Mr Rymur are currently expanding the product and another version, with peripherals, disks and tapes included in the cabinet, is expected soon.

"Since the formation of TSI and TSM," says Mr Marnitz, "we have seen the introduction of the DX mid range computer systems. Coupled with the MF100, these are two significant steps we have taken in our short existence."

"In this sense, everything is falling nicely into place. We are investing heavily on R&D, equipment, facilities and people and in six to 12 months I will be able to tell you of further developments."

*** World's Smallest PC Designed in Country**

34000669b Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
14 Jun 89 p 26

[Text] Over the years, microcomputer design has resulted in smaller—and more powerful—personal computer [PC].

DMS Computers' revolutionary Astro PC, launched in South Africa at this year's Computer Faire is the smallest and most powerful yet developed internationally.

The footprint of the IBM-compatible Astro occupies less than 30 cm² of desk space with the front panel less than 4 cm high.

Mel Cunningham, MD of DMS, says the new PC is almost entirely South African-designed: "from tooling, power supply, motherboard, electronics... the only imported components are the disk drives".

The Astro consists of comparatively few easily replaced or exchanged modular units, "the revolutionary cartridge system has two major benefits. In the event of the PC requiring service, the unit can be quickly restored to working order simply by replacing the faulty system cartridge."

*** Garment Workers' Union Prepares for Negotiations**
34000672b Johannesburg THE NEW NATION
in English 9-14 Jun 89 p 15

[Text] The Garment and Allied Workers' Union's (Gawu) Living Wage Campaign (LUWC) is moving into top gear in preparation for wage negotiations which are due to begin in Natal and the Western Cape at the end of this month.

One of the key demands coming from Gawu members at the union's recent special national congress in April, is for negotiations to take place at a national level.

At present, each region has a separate Industrial Council which determines wages for that particular region only.

As a result, garment workers in the Western Cape earn far higher wages and enjoy better working conditions than workers at smaller factories in the Eastern Cape and Natal.

National negotiations will ensure that wages and working conditions are the same in the garment industry as a whole.

The establishment of a single national Industrial Council would help ensure equal pay for equal work. Unity among workers would also improve as Gawu could mobilise all garment workers nationally around the negotiations.

As workers at Vella Sportswear in Port Elizabeth said after they had concluded their negotiations last month: "We accepted [the bosses' weekly increase of] R25, but we believe it is our right to earn the same wages as Rex Trueform workers in Cape Town."

Gawu's congress also called for the living wage struggle to be waged "not only in our factories, but in our communities as well" and "against both the government and the bosses".

This means that demands for affordable houses, rents, medical care and food will also form part of the campaign.

"Higher wages mean nothing if the council increases rents without consulting our people," Gawu points out.

The union also plans to organise its members to demand lower taxes and the abolition of general sales tax on all foodstuffs.

Gawu has also called on the government to address the problem of the rising cost of living and inflation, which have already eaten away the substantial increases won for the first time by the union in last year's negotiations.

"Our rents and bond rates have increased. Increases in medical care, bus fares, food and clothes has also taken more money out of our pockets," notes Gawu.

"Daily, people are evicted from their houses because they are unable to pay the high rents and bond rates.

"The economy of the country is being mismanaged by the government in that the basic needs of the people are denied while millions of rands are lavishly spent on security and defence apparatus so as to retain the evil system of apartheid."

*** NULCW Hotel-Industry Union Revived**
34000672a Johannesburg THE NEW NATION
in English 9-14 Jun 89 p 15

[Text] The National Union of Liquor and Catering Workers (NULCW), a federation of unions operating in the hotel industry, has been revived.

It is made up of Cosatu's Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union (Harwu), and the Natal and Cape liquor and catering unions.

The NULCW was rendered defunct following the disintegration of the Trade Union Council of SA [South Africa] (Tucsa) a few years ago.

Harwu was not a member of the NULCW at the time but has since worked closely with the Cape and Natal unions, both of which were former Tucsa affiliates.

According to a Harwu spokesperson, a national congress of the NULCW will be convened in about three months when a timetable will be set for a merger of the three unions.

The revival of the federation is not an entirely new development. All three members of the NULCW federation have been working as an alliance since last year when they negotiated wages with Southern Sun (Suthsun) at national level for the first time.

A key consideration in reviving the NULCW is linked to the need to approach Suthsun as a national entity when re-negotiating recognition and procedural agreements.

These were cancelled last year and have to be finalised within the next four weeks.

The revival of the NULCW raised important questions about how the new union will relate to the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa)—whether the new union will seek affiliation to Cosatu as a separate industrial union or operate as a catering sector in Ccawusa.

Serious differences between the hotel and commercial sectors within Cosatu will have to be resolved before the question of its relationship with Ccawusa can be answered.

It is no secret that hotel-workers have been discussing the need for a separate catering union. But there is as yet no consensus over this issue in Ccawusa.

At this stage the formation of a separate union will be in conflict with Cosatu's policy on one industry, one union. In terms of this policy, hotelworkers are seen as part of the commercial and catering sector currently organised under the Ccawusa banner.

Despite this, officials in the commercial sector have indicated that they were open to discussion on the question of a separate union or sectoral rights for hotelworkers.

They, however, stress that the issue must be openly debated and resolved in a democratic fashion within the union's structures.

A host of other problems that have to be addressed. These arose mainly after the merger between Ccawusa, the Retail and Allied Workers' Union (Rawu) and Harwu.

Hotel workers claimed that their sector had suffered serious setbacks in the last two years since the split in Ccawusa after the merger.

The sector had not grown at the desired rate and hotel workers in Durban remained only loosely organised, Harwu said. This was blamed on an uneven distribution of resources.

Another problem cited by the hotel workers related to the uncertainty over the legal status of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union (Harwu) following the merger with Ccawusa and the subsequent split.

While workers considered the merger to have taken place and therefore saw themselves as members of Ccawusa, a court ruling declared the merger null and void.

This meant that hotel workers, who saw themselves as part of Ccawusa, had to continue functioning as members of Harwu.

The uncertainty over the legal status of the union also had implications for recognition agreements with hotel bosses. Without any legal standing, bosses would be free to cancel agreements and stop order facilities. This would cripple the union financially.

Unless there is frank and open discussion within the organisational disciplines of the union, allegations and counter-allegations around these and other problems will abound. And this will hold back any possible progress.

Bosses will no doubt seize the opportunity and use the differences to their advantage. This will further weaken the union.

*** Buthelezi Meets Australian Political Leader**
34000665b Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
23 Jun 89 p 17

[Text] Llundl—KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday presented an Australian political leader with a picture of an emerging new era of a South Africa free of apartheid and political violence.

And he said that the time could now be ripe for the tailing off of the attempted punitive isolation of this country.

Blacks no longer feared that racism would remain dominant in politics here, he said in a memorandum for discussions with Mr Robin Court, deputy leader of Western Australia's opposition Liberal Party.

There was now more momentum for a non-violent means of bringing about a fair and just society than ever before, the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said.

But he had to work really hard to get the outside world to understand that blacks no longer feared the perpetuation of apartheid.

The question now related to the kind of South Africa which would emerge after apartheid's inevitable abandonment. This depended on whether it was ended through internal insurrection or negotiation.

However, internal and external circumstances indicated grounds well support for the peaceful solution.

Revised

Internationally there were the revised attitudes towards each other by the United States and the Soviet Union. And internally Black politics was moving towards new possibilities of reconciliation between warring groups. Here he cited current joint actions aimed at ending Black versus Black violence in Greater Pietermaritzburg and Elsewhere.

Until now, Whites had generally not really backed meaningful reform largely because they had not been provided with the reforms which needed backing.

President P. W. Botha had been given mandates for reform. But he was "too dated by history" to do more than become a breaking point between the present and the past so far as the National Party was concerned.

Holy cows

"He slaughtered holy cows of classical apartheid but there his job ended. Historically it will be the new generation of leaders under Mr F. W. de Klerk—and those who succeed him if he fails—who will bring a new South Africa into being, which is now so much closer than ever before."

He told Mr Court: "I really am pleased now that there are the first emerging signs that the world is reassessing the South African situation.

"We could be entering a new era in which the resources needing to be deployed in support of the politics of negotiation will now be deployed. There could now well be a tailing off of attempts to isolated South Africa punitively," he said.

*** Family-Planning Accord Signed With Taiwan**
34000665d Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
16 Jun 89 p 12

[Text] South Africa and the Republic of China (Taiwan) yesterday signed a treaty in Pretoria for mutual cooperation in the field of population development and family planning.

The Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, signed on behalf of South Africa, and the Taiwanese ambassador, Mr H. K. Yang, on behalf of the Republic of China [RoC].

The ceremony was attended by senior officials of both countries.

The exchange of officials between the two countries on an annual basis is envisaged and specific training programmes are to be offered by the host country.

In a statement, the Department of National Health and Population Development says research has indicated the RoC has succeeded in controlling a too rapid population growth in proportion to the living resources in the country.

After visits to that country by Dr Van Niekerk and senior officials, it was realized that, although circumstances in the two countries differed, each could learn from the other's experience.

Dr Van Niekerk said after the signing ceremony that the parties had undertaken, as far as possible, to extend to each other invitations to attend seminars and courses on population development and family planning.

He extended an invitation to the RoC's Minister of the Interior, under whom population development resorts, to visit South Africa.

Mr Yang said the agreement was an indication of the trust between the two governments.

*** Millions Budgeted for KwaZulu Industry**
34000669a Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
8 Jun 89 p 29

[Text] The KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) has budgeted R70 million during the current financial year for the provision of an industrial base in KwaZulu.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly that almost R46 million of this amount would be used for the construction of factory buildings while R9 million would be reserved for loans to their clients.

*** KaNgwane Road Plan To Boost Homeland Economy**
34000665c Johannesburg THE STAR in English
19 Jun 89 p 5

[Article by Clyde Johnson]

[Text] The poor condition of the roads in kaNgwane—particularly in rural areas—has hampered the economic upliftment and development of people in the region, says the homeland's Interior Minister, Mr E. N. Ginindza.

Speaking at a function where a R5 million rehabilitation contract for the road between kaNyamazane and kaBokweni was handed to contractors, Mr Ginindza blamed kaNgwane's poor roads on the Central Government's "shortsighted and discriminatory laws".

"Since 1948, roads in the so-called homelands have never been included in master plans, thus the serious backlog."

In a country which boasted some of the world's best road networks, it was ridiculous that kaNgwane should still have interminable stretches of unsurfaced road.

Mr Ginindza called for coordinated efforts to improve roads between the central, provincial and municipal authorities—including kaNgwane.

The tarring of the kaNyamazane-kaBokweni road, one of the busiest in kaNgwane, will greatly facilitate movement between the two towns.

Referring to the rapidly growing taxi industry, Mr Ginindza said good roads in kaNgwane will not only improve the infrastructure but generally promote the spread of wealth.

*** Toxic Waste Dump Planned for Cape Region**
34000675b Johannesburg THE STAR in English
6 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Plans for the building of a state-of-the-art facility for the treatment and disposal of toxic waste near Alexander Bay are being studied by a Government-appointed panel.

If the plan, which could result in the importation of 500,000 tons of toxic waste annually is approved, it could turn South Africa into a major toxic waste dumping ground.

The Government has denied approving the plan, but Director-General of Environment Affairs, Mr Bill Visagie, confirmed that a probe into the feasibility of such a project had been approved. He said the Cabinet had frozen all moves to establish a high-tech plant to deal with imported toxic waste. What was ongoing, he said, was the feasibility of the developer's proposal.

The decision was taken at a Cabinet meeting in May following a proposal submitted by a Cape Town man. A Government-appointed panel is presently probing the possibility of erecting a disposal plant near Alexander Bay in the northern Cape.

The developer, Mr S.D. Sanders of Newlands, first approached the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Mr Danie Steyn, in October last year with a report on the environmental effects and benefits for South Africa of such a transaction.

Enormous Problem

"Mr Sanders as a citizen can make an application for anything he likes but, as the body responsible for the environment, we must consider it from an environmental and not purely monetary angle," Mr Visagie said.

The Minister of Environment Affairs Mr Gert Kotze said in Parliament in February that toxic waste was becoming an enormous problem in developed countries. "No country in the world, I think, would be agreeable to having toxic waste dumped on it.

"... Some or other time we in South Africa will even have to start looking to the processing of our toxic waste.

"If our own industry is not large enough, we could apparently accommodate other countries to establish a viable industry, but only with the greatest care," Mr Kotze said.

When approached Mr Sanders at first denied the existence of such a project, saying "you must have your wires crossed". When confronted by more details of the proposals, he referred all enquiries to Mr Steyn.

Mr Sanders is acting on behalf of investors from South Africa, Zimbabwe, United Kingdom, Switzerland, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Taiwan and Liechtenstein who visited the site in April.

According to Mr Sanders's proposal, the total cost of the project would amount to \$80-\$100 million (R220-R275 million).

Mr Sanders recommended that the project be started as soon as possible.

"The economic feasibility of the project is assured as it will cater for the urgent international need to dispose of huge volumes of special waste.

"An internationally recognized disposal facility with the highest standards of technology and monitoring will immediately attract a large portion of this vast volume."

Angola

Dos Santos To Meet With Mobutu on Peace Process

MB0208163089 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Government sources say President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola is to meet President Mobutu of Zaire in the next few days to discuss ways of putting the Angolan peace process back on track. A source said the meeting would take place in Luanda or the Zairean capital, Kinshasa, probably within the next 48 hours.

The government source said a new restart date for the suspended peace talks between UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] and the Angolan Government could be announced after the meeting.

Negotiations were due to be resumed on Monday [31 July] but were suspended after the government explained that UNITA had continued to escalate its military actions.

Peace Talks To Resume 5 Aug

MB0308053889 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] Our glorious UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement proposes that the next round of direct MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] talks be held in the Republic of Zaire on Saturday, 5 August. General Tony da Costa Fernandes, chairman of UNITA's foreign affairs commission, told AFP in a lengthy interview that UNITA hopes the talks will result in an accord on a political framework for a cease-fire. Gen Tony said there was no crisis in the talks but only a few problems in setting a date. He stressed that so far the movement's leadership had not received any rejection of the proposed date, so that UNITA's delegation will arrive in Kinshasa on Friday.

Gen Tony said that following the Gbadolite accord on cease-fire and national reconciliation principles, it would be necessary to form a national unity and transition government. The government would run the country during a reasonable period of 18 months after which free elections would be held.

He said that such a political framework would permit an effective cease-fire, for the political conditions for it would have been created. He added: Without a political accord, the soldiers will not cease fire and will never lay down their arms.

UNITA's delegation to the third round of direct talks with the MPLA will be led by Information Minister Dr Jorge Alicerces Valentim, and also includes Economic Planning Minister Colonel Elias Salupeto and FALA's [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of general staff.

Government, UNITA Allege Cease-Fire Violations

AU0308084689 Paris AFP in English 0120 GMT
3 Aug 89

[Text] Lisbon, Aug 3 (AFP)—Angolan military authorities accused National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) rebels Wednesday of breaching a recent cease-fire and killing 11 people in attacks in the north of the country.

Six people were killed Tuesday at Bolongongo, in Kuanza-Norte Province, while five died during a UNITA raid on a supply column between Bembe and Maquela do Zombo, in Uige Province near the Zairean border, the Angolan agency ANGOP said in a reported monitored here.

A Zairean-mediated cease-fire between government and rebel forces was established on June 24 at Gbadolite in Zaire, but talks between the two sides stalled after Luanda charged that UNITA shot down a plane which crashed on July 23.

ANGOP cited military sources to charge the rebels with other actions that it said were "proof of UNITA's non-respect of the cease-fire".

Earlier Wednesday, a UNITA statement issued in Lisbon dismissed Luanda's claims that it was failing to respect the ceasefire and threw similar charges back at government troops.

It said government forces had launched offensives in six provinces in the last week of July, with artillery barrages and bombing from the air.

"As usual, (the ruling) People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola is trying to win round national and international public opinion with false accusations, which aim only at covering up the atrocities perpetrated against the Angolan people for 14 years," the statement said.

On Tuesday a UNITA spokesman in Ivory Coast said violations of the ceasefire were "normal" since implementation of the agreement was "very complex". The spokesman called for further talks with representatives of the Luanda government in Zaire next Saturday.

UNITA on FALA, Cuban 'Violations'

MB0308060389 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] FALA's [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of the general staff issued a communique in Jamba yesterday categorically rejecting all MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] accusations and denouncing the main violations that FALA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] have been carrying out in total disregard of the Gbadolite accord.

The communique says FAPLA troops occupied (Chingola), Uige Province on 20 July.

Cuban forces shelled Cupa Mountain, 35 km northeast of Cubal, Benguela Province, using long-range artillery. Two Cuban tank brigades arrived in Cubal on 29 July to launch an area offensive.

The communique says enemy positions in Gabela and Conda shelled our forces on Sao Jose and Maria Teresa farms on 27 July, using BM-21 rocket launchers and B-30 guns.

Fapla's 59th Brigade, stationed west of Cuito Cuanavale, shelled our forces on 29 July using long-range artillery.

MiG-23 and S-22 aircraft flying from Luena strafed our forces southeast of Cangumbe and Munhango, Moxico Province, on 25-29 July.

The communique adds enemy troops in Camacupa, Bie Province, stormed and destroyed Cuma village on 30 July, killing three women, five children, and wounding nine people.

The FALA chief of general staff communique says that the MPLA hopes to pollute national and international public opinion with false accusations designed to conceal its atrocities against our martyred people.

Portugal Says Possible To Grant Savimbi Visa
LD2307193689 Lisbon Radio Renascenca
in Portuguese to Europe 1800 GMT 23 Jul 89

[Text] Jonas Savimbi can visit Portugal. Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro said today in an interview to Radiodifusao Portuguesa that the government accepts the possibility of granting the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader an entry visa to visit our country.

Granting the visa is connected with the present political situation. Joao de Deus Pinheiro said the peace process in Angola is a victory for Portuguese foreign policy. The foreign minister stressed UNITA's positive conduct and its commitment to mobilizing the Angolans to end the civil war.

Lesotho

Colonels Deny 'Divisions' Over Ramone Murder
MB2907014489 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] Members of the Military Council, their excellencies Colonels Khetang Mosoeunyane and Phitsoa Ramaema, have dismissed foreign media allegations that there were divisions amongst members of the Military Council and of the Council of Ministers because of the George Ramone murder.

They said the reports were unfounded and untruthful.

Speaking to journalists in a monthly news conference in Maseru today, the colonels said the perpetrators of these allegations were people yearning to see instability and confusion in the country. They added that members of the ruling council were united as ever under his majesty the king.

In answer to a question on the Ramone case, the colonels said newspapers are not expected to publish anything about the incident lest they influence the outcome of the investigation into the incident. They appealed to the press to publish constructive stories emanating from authentic sources.

Responding to another question, Col Mosoeunyane denied knowledge of how a letter addressed to him and his excellency Col Sekhobe Letsie by the attorney general got into the hands of the foreign press.

And, on Lesotho's foreign debt, the colonels said the government had little choice but to increase taxes, as there were limited sources of revenue and no minerals in the country. They added that the country's deficit was being increased by the falling strength of Lesotho's currency on international markets.

However, they said the intention of the government was to reduce the debt by at least 40 percent this year. An appeal was made to the public to utilize locally produced commodities to reduce money spent on foreign imports.

'Sharp Words' Mark Lekhanya Hearing
MB0108135489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1206 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Maseru Aug 1 SAPA—Counsels for Lesotho military ruler, Maj-Gen Metsing Lekhanya and the family of a 20-year-old student who died in a shooting incident involving the general, exchanged sharp words at the inquest hearing today.

The inquest into the death of Mr George Ramone, who was shot dead at the Lesotho Agriculture College in December last year, opened yesterday in the Maseru Magistrate's Court.

Counsel for the family of the student, Mr Khalaki Sello, invited counsel for Gen Lekhanya, Pretoria advocate Mr Hendricus Loubser, to ask the general to resign in order that he may be cross-examined over his testimony before the inquest.

Mr Loubser very strongly criticized Mr Sello for making political statements about his client and added that Mr Sello was wasting the time of the court.

Mr Sello replied: "We are going into the boxing ring with the major general wearing a sacred mantle of the head of his majesty's government."

The inquest presiding officer, Mr Letsela Mapetla, heard an application by Mr Sello for his refusal because he said justice would not be seen to be done if he presided because he was a civil servant.

Mr Sello suggested that a retired magistrate should preside.

The hearing is proceeding.

Attorney Urges Lekhanya's Resignation

*MB0208124889 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] In Lesotho, a lawyer has demanded in court that the country's military leader, Major General Metsing Lekhanya, should resign, even if it's only temporary, so as to enable a fair hearing in an inquiry over his involvement in the killing of a student.

The lawyer, Khalaki Sello, said there could be no fair hearing if Gen Lekhanya remained the country's leader and that anyone with the sense of natural justice would find it necessary that the general should step down from his position to challenge the ruling Military Council even if it was only temporary.

Gen Lekhanya himself has not yet appeared before court inquiry into the shooting of George Ramone at Lesotho's agricultural college last December. Apparently, in a memorandum to the Military Council, Gen Lekhanya is said to have admitted shooting the student while he was patrolling the college campus in trying to stop an attempted (?rape).

Mozambique

Renamo Refuses To Lay Down Arms During Talks

*MB0208111189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1109 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Lisbon Aug 2 SAPA—The Mozambican Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement says it will not lay down arms during peace negotiations with the government, aimed at national reconciliation, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Africa desk reports.

In a communique released in Lisbon, Renamo said it did not intend to stop the fighting either before or during the negotiations.

The Renamo statement comes at the same time as a statement by the Mozambican foreign minister, Dr Pascoal Mocumbi, who ruled out any power-sharing between Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and Renamo. Dr Mocumbi said if Renamo members came back to join Mozambican society then they could take part in any official institution, even government.

He re-iterated that dialogue with Renamo would only be possible after the movement accepted Mozambique's principles for peace, including the renunciation of violence and the acceptance of the existing order.

Further on Continued Fighting Pledge

*LD0208094989 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
1830 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] In a communique received today by the LUSA news agency here in Lisbon, the Mozambican rebel movement Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] says that its forces will only observe a cease-fire when a peace agreement has been signed with Mozambique Liberation Front.

Signed by Renamo's representative in Lisbon, Manuel Frank, the communique stresses that although it has accepted President arap Moi as a mediator, Renamo will continue fighting Mozambican Government forces and their allies before and during the peace talks.

In the same communique Renamo claims responsibility for last week's destruction of power pylons carrying electricity from South Africa to Maputo.

Renamo Leader Dhlakama Interviewed

*MB0707133089 Lisbon O SECULO in Portuguese
9 Jun 89 pp 19-22*

[Interview with Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo), by Jorge Morais, in northern Mozambique—date not given]

[Text] O SECULO: There are persistent reports that Renamo does not have a program and a plan for Mozambique. Does it have one or not?

Dhlakama: When people in the West say that we don't have a program—which is a lie—they mean that we don't have an ideology or a cause for which to fight. Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] has been using this in its propaganda campaigns. There are also those who say that after the Fifth Frelimo Congress and the latter's fallacious "overture," Renamo will cease to have any reason to exist because there will be freedom of worship, free investment, the possibility to criticize the government...

O SECULO: Hasn't glasnost reached Maputo?

Dhlakama: I will tell you this: If Frelimo has been doing what Renamo has always called for, then it is giving credit to Renamo. However, had that been the case, the Maputo government should have gone to the conclusion and accepted general elections so that the people could choose their future in freedom. Had this taken place I can assure you that the war would have ended.

O SECULO: So, what is Renamo asking for?

Dhlakama: We don't want communist villages, communist cooperatives. We don't want a regime with only one party. We want the judiciary to be independent from the political power, and we want respect for human rights.

O SECULO: But wouldn't you admit that Frelimo could in fact be making "overtures?"

Dhlakama: I know that Frelimo recognizes that Renamo is right and that to a certain extent it already accepts our political program. I the enemy called us "armed bandits" yesterday, and today is calling us "brothers," then this is not a defeat for us, but rather for the enemy. I am telling you that we have always wanted to be seen as brothers. However, to do that there should be democracy, elections. If Frelimo were to invite me to the negotiating table, I would tell them: "All right, let's talk. First, we are going to discuss reconciliation. Then we will talk about an elected assembly which represents the people." That is what we want.

O SECULO: Why hasn't Frelimo been able to finish off Renamo, even after the murder of Evo Fernandes? If you were Frelimo's leader, how would you destroy the guerrilla war, technically speaking?

Dhlakama: It is not a matter of technical questions. Frelimo can have well trained forces, as it has had. They are trained in Unhaca [placename as published], Zimbabwe by British experts. They have been training battalion after battalion throughout the years, but we are still here. Furthermore: Whenever they mount an offensive, we capture more. That is why Frelimo has been adopting this technique of bombing not our bases but rather the villagers themselves in order to force them to seek refuge in neighboring countries, and thereby distance them from us in order to isolate us.

O SECULO: How many people live in Renamo-controlled areas?

Dhlakama: From a statistical point of view, perhaps more than those who live under Frelimo control. Renamo is fighting with 25,000 men in the 10 provinces of Mozambique. Frelimo only controls the provincial capitals, while Renamo is in the countryside where the bulk of the population lives.

O SECULO: You say that Frelimo kills people, but the Maputo government accuses you of similar massacres...

Dhlakama: Propaganda! When has Frelimo admitted that our forces attacked and took Army barracks? Never! How many times has Frelimo lost hundreds of soldiers but never admitted having lost even one? Countless times! We have even destroyed airplanes, tanks, armored vehicles; we have captured tons of ammunition, light weapons, guns—and this has been going on for 12 years.

Frelimo has never acknowledged this. In official propaganda communiques we are portrayed as people who raid civilians. Were this the case, the Frelimo army would be intact...

O SECULO: Renamo is still being accused of getting support from South Africa. Is that true?

Dhlakama: I cannot deny that we got it in the past. It was only military support, actually very little, which lasted until 1984. Such aid ceased altogether with the Nkomati Accord. I regret to say that South Africa has become a Maputo ally. Today, it is the largest supplier of military equipment to the Frelimo regime. For instance, they were the ones who sent technicians to repair the Ressano Garcia railroad...

O SECULO: With how many men did Renamo begin?

Dhlakama: With four. But by the end of 1977 we already had 85 men. Today we number 25,000. O SECULO: What was your rank in the guerrilla army? Dhlakama: I was second in command. I was only designated the commander after Andre Matade was killed in an attack he led on Gorongosa town. O SECULO: I have heard that Renamo is now established in all of Mozambique's provinces, and that it provides assistance to the residents. What kind of assistance?

Dhlakama: First, security in order for the people to be able to live and work. Then, Renamo provides education, organizes schools and teachers, and assists children who attend school. As for medical care, we do our best, but we lack medicines. Sometimes we raid Frelimo bases and bring medicines. We also receive medical assistance from religious organizations. We have nurses and midwives who assist the people. Also, as for agriculture we do our best: We teach the people agricultural techniques which enable them to produce more. There are no food shortages in our areas!

O SECULO: What does Renamo get in exchange for this?

Dhlakama: I wouldn't talk about an exchange. But the people do help us: We have food and information. It is easier for the people to keep a watch on enemy activities, and then they report to the guerrillas. This natural information network is continuously channeled to our intelligence officials, namely the military, who also have their sources. Within the Frelimo ranks there are generals who give us all the enemy's plans, saying "tomorrow column X is leaving to attack..."

O SECULO: Aren't you afraid of compromising these spies by tellin me this?

Dhlakama: Rest assured that Frelimo is aware of this. Obviously, I am not going to give you names... But, operating as we have been doing, it would be unthinkable that we did not have anybody on the Frelimo side who gave us the enemy's plans... O SECULO: What type of weapons does Renamo have? Dhlakama: Everything

except atomic bombs. We have light rifles, G-3's, bazookas, tanks, helicopters, howitzers, 82-mm guns... O SECULO: How do you ensure the maintenance of that equipment without foreign assistance? Dhlakama: Very recently our forces attacked Mamunde. Mamunde has been attacked more than 10 times. Renamo goes there and collects equipment because the houses are of no use to us. Frelimo then returns and resupplies the area, and we attack it again to collect equipment, and thus manage to get arms and ammunition.

O SECULO: What are the standard type of weapons carried by a guerrilla?

Dhlakama: One weapon and a clip. Those who actually go to the fire line and clash with the enemy carry a maximum of 4 clips with 30 bullets each.

O SECULO: Are they well trained?

Dhlakama: Yes.

O SECULO: What is the recruiting age in Renamo?

Dhlakama: There is no recruitment in Renamo. It is a voluntary system. Often, the traditional chiefs hold rallies to tell the people what Renamo is all about. Thus, many boys feel motivated to join us. We consider people who are 18 years of age to be fit for military training. There are cases where we have people who are 16 or 17 years old, but this depends on their fitness.

O SECULO: I have seen 13- and 14-year-old kids in your barracks...

Dhlakama: You could even see 10-year-old kids. They are children whose parents have been killed or abducted by Frelimo, and we have looked after them. We send them to school and provide them with an education. We also have kindergarten for children from 3 to 4 years old. O SECULO: Are there women in the guerrilla army?

Dhlakama: We have the so-called Feminine Detachments. Altogether there are 635 women. O SECULO: Does Renamo espouse any specific religious creed? Dhlakama: For instance, I am a Christian, a Catholic. However, in our bases there is total freedom of worship. There can be Catholics, Protestants, Moslems, whatever. O SECULO: But Renamo has a political program which is close to an European Christian-Democracy... Dhlakama: You are wrong when you say "European" because democracy has nothing to do with color. But I should tell you that the kind of democracy that we want in Mozambique does not differ from the one found in Europe.

O SECULO: With the difference that it would give great importance to the traditional role of the chief and to Africa's own social fabric. Do you know of any chiefs who support Frelimo?

Dhlakama: Who support them? I don't think there are any. Frelimo has killed hundreds and hundreds of them! Those who are still alive get our support; we recognize that type of traditional organization.

O SECULO: How did you manage to stay for so long with Frelimo?

Dhlakama: At that time it was necessary to put an end to colonialism, to attain our independence, and to create our democracy. What happened after independence was something which had nothing to do with what we had dreamed of.

O SECULO: What rank did you have in Frelimo?

Dhlakama: When I was in the bush, I was first a provincial secretary and commander of sectorial cadres. After independence I attended an administration course in Buama [placename as published]. They assigned me to Beira as head of the provincial logistics services, where I stayed until I left Frelimo.

O SECULO: Do you still know how to handle a weapon?

Dhlakama: Of course, but I don't take direct part in operations. My role is that of a coordinator.

O SECULO: Have there been contacts with Frelimo?

Dhlakama: I cannot give you names, but Frelimo has been sending officials, church officials, and others. Some of them have already been to our headquarters in Gorongosa, and we have already traveled to other places for contacts. We have already received messages from Chissano himself, talking of peace and amnesties. But Renamo doesn't want an amnesty because we are not prisoners. Renamo is waging a war. Even last week I was in Gorongosa with officials who told me that Chissano wants talks...

O SECULO: What have you told them?

Dhlakama: That I was ready to talk, but not about amnesties. They came to tell me that Chissano was asking for talks, but that Mozambique was not suitable for a multiparty system—only one party. I said no. There should be no one-party system. The people must speak through the parties. Anything else is dictatorship.

O SECULO: But don't you accept that various currents of opinion can be expressed within only one party like Frelimo?

Dhlakama: Wherever there is only one party, there is no freedom. We are for a multiparty democracy.

O SECULO: So, what are your plans?

Dhlakama: First of all we are proposing negotiations to reach a reconciliation agreement between Frelimo and Renamo. Only after that will we prepare for elections to

choose an assembly which will draft a new constitution, and finally, under the democratic procedure, general legislative elections. The Marxist constitution must be destroyed.

O SECULO: Do you think that Frelimo is in a position to accept such a plan?

Dhlakama: I would say that that is possible. The war must end. We are all Mozambicans. We want Frelimo to accept national reconciliation and free elections.

O SECULO: And will Renamo lay down arms during that period of talks and preparations for elections?

Dhlakama: During the talks we would agree on everything, notably a cease-fire—but only after we agree on the essentials. Afterward, we could lay down arms and shake hands. Then there would be no more shots, but rather a war of words.

O SECULO: After so many years of bloody war, are your men ready for that?

Dhlakama: Our goal is not to eliminate Frelimo. They are also sons of the Mozambican people. When they wish to talk, the war will end.

O SECULO: Do you think that the help of foreign forces will be desirable within such a framework?

Dhlakama: Well, there should be neutral forces.

O SECULO: Are you talking about the United Nations?

Dhlakama: That could be the case. But there could be forces from various countries.

O SECULO: For instance, Portugal?

Dhlakama: If Portugal continues with the behavior it has been demonstrating, it could not be a part of things. Portugal could already have examined the Mozambican issue in a better way. We speak the same language. We have undeniable historic ties. Unfortunately, it looks like Portugal's assessment of the situation in our country has deteriorated. Now, it is even sending G-3 rifles to Frelimo and training Marxist officers. Portugal is losing out. It is losing the Mozambican people's trust.

O SECULO: How do you explain such behavior from a government of conservative tendencies?

Dhlakama: I am well aware that it is conservative and that is why think it should act differently. Look at the Cahora Bassa Dam, for example. Everyone knows it will not work as long as peace has not been attained. So many millions of dollars are buried there and it is not even going to work! Why is Portugal contributing to a worsening situation instead of helping us achieve peace?

O SECULO: Does Renamo have contacts with the Portuguese Government?

Dhlakama: Yes, we do, but perhaps at a very low level, like personal friends. Perhaps Portugal will feel embarrassed about its policy one day.

Mauritius

* 1988-89 Estimated Sugar Harvest Figures
34190274b Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
14 Jun 89 pp 1,4

[Article: "Official Estimate for 1989 Sugar Harvest: 580,000 Tons"]

[Text] Every year at this time the Chamber of Agriculture makes an initial projection of the year's sugar harvest based on information provided by the 19 sugar mills. The following table compares the 1988 and 1989 harvests.

Sugar Production

	1988 (final)	1989 (projection)
Area Cultivated (hectares)	76,919	77,071
Cane Production (tons)	5,516,869	5,296,150
Extraction Rate (percent)	11.50	10.98
Sugar Produced (tons)	634,224	581,560

These statistics show reductions of 4 percent in cane and 4.5 percent in extraction rate, compared to the final figures for 1988; the combination of these two factors results in an 8.3 percent drop in overall sugar production. There is also a very small increase in the area under cultivation, but not enough to offset those reductions substantially. The figures reflect the damage brought about by Cyclone Firinga and Cyclone Krissy.

The central, eastern and southern regions show declines in both cane and sugar production, compared to 1988 levels. The extent of the shortfall depends, of course, on the impact the cyclones had on the different regions. As one might expect, the eastern and southern regions were most seriously affected. The northern region, by contrast, showed clear improvement over 1988, when prolonged drought had catastrophic results. Production in the west is expected to be slightly better than last year. The following table summarizes changes from 1988 by region:

Percentage Change From 1988 by Region

	Cane Production	Sugar Production
North	+20	+23
South	-15	-20
East	-11	-18
West	+9	+8
Center	-7	-12
Total	-4	-8

It must be emphasized, however, that the exceptionally unfavorable weather conditions that have prevailed thus far do not lend themselves to precise projections. If conditions are very favorable during the maturation period, production may be expected to reach 600,000 tons. But if conditions are adverse, production could be down to 570,000 tons.

Because of these uncertainties the 31 May estimate is that production will be somewhere in the range of 570,000 to 600,000 tons. Nevertheless, if we had to give a specific figure, we would say 580,000 tons.

*** 1988-89 Sugar Exports To Increase**

34190273b Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French
16 Jun 89 p 7

[Text] Mauritius will benefit from a reallocation under the sugar protocol of 7,780 metric tons of sugar for the 1988/89 period as a result of a Guyanese deficit. This reallocation represents an additional gain of 34 millions rupees in foreign exchange from the sale of sugar.

Moreover, the government has taken note of results of a recent mission of the minister of agriculture, Mr Madun Dulloo, to Brussels, where the 47th meeting of the council of ACP (African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries) ministers and the 14th meeting of the council of ACP/EEC ministers were held as part of negotiations for the fourth ACP/EEC convention.

This was the third round of negotiations and the minister Dulloo is one of the ACP-group spokesmen who is negotiating the next convention, to be signed in Lome. Results so far are satisfactory. The next round of negotiations will be held in October.

In his capacity as spokesman for the sugar group, the minister of agriculture also met the ministers of agriculture and cooperation of several European countries, including France, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and Portugal, and the president of the EEC commission. His goal was to heighten their awareness of the problems of sugar-producing ACP countries and the ruinous effects of a reduction in revenues from sugar exports under the sugar protocol.

*** Future Agricultural Manpower Shortage Feared**

34190273a Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French
16 Jun 89 p 5

[Text] An important seminar was held yesterday, bringing together representatives from 19 of the country's sugar companies. They discussed the future problem of manpower in the sugar industry.

A Good Initiative

All those concerned by this initiative judged it a very good one on the part of the new secretary general of the Chamber of Agriculture, Mr J.-C. Tyack, and his

dynamic team of collaborators. For it is clear that the duty-free zone is now competing directly with the sugar industry for labor, since it also recruits male manpower.

This is the classic evolution of manpower mobility in countries whose industrialization is in full swing: manpower, especially young people, abandon the land, triggering an exodus from the agricultural sector to the industrial, even though employment is less secure in the latter.

Two Schools of Thought

The two schools of thought that have emerged these last few years were analyzed in yesterday's seminar.

According to the first, the situation is structural in nature, as the country increasingly industrializes—and agricultural manpower becomes less and less available. In this case, the sugar industry must look to mechanization in all its forms.

The second considers the situation cyclical: the large-scale infrastructural works under way have demanded a great deal of manpower, which will again be available once the work is finished and that will automatically revert to agriculture.

Upgrading Agricultural Work

What we must do today, then, is upgrade and restore the status of agricultural work and make agriculture more human (for instance, in the areas of transport, housing, health, sanitation, diet, communications, and so on.) A whole range of incentives could be brought to bear to increase productivity and combat absenteeism.

This seminar can be considered an extension of the one held in 1987, when cane-cutting suffered from a serious shortage of manpower. The problem was not as acute in the sugar industry last year, nor is it expected to be in 1989, due to damage caused by drought and cyclones respectively.

No Acute Problem

For the cane-cutting season that has just begun, then, there is no acute manpower problem. For certain sugar refineries however, there is, nevertheless, some chance of a manpower shortfall because of their geographical location and the industrial development of their region (in the north with Mon Loisir and in the south with Britannia and Union, for example).

*** Drug War No Longer Top Police Priority**

34190274c Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
17 Jun 89 pp 1, 4

[Article by Koomara Venkatasamy: "Road Safety Now Top Police Priority: Replaces Drugs, Which Authorities Now Say Are Declining"; passages enclosed in slantlines published in English]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Officials of the /Road Safety Unit/ [RSU] say they are outraged by the fact that there are still irresponsible Mauritians driving on our roads,

despite the incessant [safe driving] campaign being waged on television and radio, in the newspapers, and by lectures given in schools, clubs and workplaces.

On hearing news of the accident [in which seven were killed] last Thursday, officials of the RSU and the /Traffic Branch/ approached their superiors with fresh urgency about the need to prevent similar tragedies in the future. "The top police priority from now on will be road safety. Drugs do pose a danger, but one must bear in mind that drugs kill slowly, whereas death in traffic accidents is often instantaneous. Also, we must recognize the excellent work done by our colleagues in the ADSU [expansion unknown] and the CID [Criminal Investigations Division], which has resulted in the decline of drug trafficking on Mauritius. Moreover, most of the big shots have been put out of action, and this is consistent with the police commissioner's decision to make road safety our number-one priority," said Mr Buntipilly [of the RSU]. [passage omitted]

Namibia

Pienaar Involved in 1987 SWAPO 'Hot Pursuit'
MB3107072689 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Namibia's administrator general, Louis Pienaar, might find himself in political trouble.

DIE SUID AFRIKAAN magazine reports he took part in a hot pursuit operation against SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] guerrillas in February 1987 and watched a Koevoet [Crowbar—police counter-insurgency unit] member kick sand in the face of one of the men killed in the operation.

In an advanced copy of Tuesday's edition of DIE SUID AFRIKAAN, an article says Pienaar told a group of Stellenbosch University students of his experiences and showed them photographs of the bodies of the two SWAPO fighters killed.

According to one of the students at the talks, Anton Steenkamp, Pienaar was also in possession of an AK-47 rifle, confiscated after the operation.

Pienaar has confirmed the reports which DIE SUID AFRIKAAN feels could have serious political consequences. However, Pienaar does not think the operation has affected his judgment or impartiality in the present situation.

Police To Revise Patrols After Arms Discoveries
MB0108092289 Windhoek Domestic Service in English
0515 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] The chief of the South-West African Police, Lieutenant General Dolf Gouws, has said at a conference in Pretoria that he was concerned at the fact that apart from the 20 arms caches found in the north of the country, more caches were being found.

Gen Gouws was referring to caches found in Owambo over the weekend.

He said the current frequency and form of police patrols would have to be revised against this background. Gen Gouws also disclosed that 72 percent of the 372 intimidation complaints handed to the police by UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] had proved to be unfounded.

Figures on Returnees, Registered Voters Noted
MB0108213289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1353 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Windhoek Aug 1 SAPA—A total of 448,617 Namibians eligible to vote in the November independence election had already registered, a spokesman for the administrator-general's office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said today.

He told a media briefing that 18,285 people had registered at various points around the country yesterday. Twelve applications had been refused.

An estimated 677,000 Namibians are expected to participate in the poll to elect a constituent assembly in three months time.

Mr Roux said 31,915 Namibian exiles and refugees, out of the 41,000 registered to come back for the election, had returned by yesterday.

Six flights airlifting returnees from Angola landed at Grootfontein, Ondangua and Windhoek yesterday, while a further four are due in at Windhoek airport today, he said.

Nation's Economic Planning Termed 'Chaos'
MB2607113689 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
26 Jul 89 p 3

[By Kevin Jacobs]

[Text] Windhoek—Namibia approaches independence with no clear planning to harness a welter of foreign aid offers, say development planners who warn of chaos ahead.

Managers of a parastatal body have stepped in to take charge with a portfolio of realistic, potentially profitable projects that cover the sweep of Namibian business and cultural activity.

"Essentially, what we have found since April 1 is chaos in this town as far as planning for the economic future is concerned," said Bob Meiring, executive chairman of the parastatal First National Development Corporation (FNDC).

The former CE [chief executive] of Tsumeb mining corporation added in an interview: "We also have so many visiting foreign economists it has become bewildering to keep track of them."

Meiring and planners in the FNDC have compiled a research portfolio that targets, analyses and assesses 160 projects in big and small business, industry, agriculture and even in sport, for presentation to an invited audience in Windhoek on August 3.

Present will be local business representatives, diplomats, economic advisers, political parties, central and local government officials, trade union leaders, church officials and representatives of agricultural unions.

"We see ourselves as more of a development brokerage house than anything else," senior FNDC planner Daan Kruger said yesterday.

"We know that development aid is available. We don't want to go around begging. We are not looking for hand-outs,"

Meiring insisted the only way Namibia could keep moving was to promote business that could generate a positive cash flow and service the money invested in it.

He was in Vienna yesterday as the only Namibia parastatal representative invited to a UN Council for Namibia conference on territorial aid, but said before leaving: "We are inundated with economic visitors, some with impeccable credentials, some with dubious credentials, and some obviously making political contacts in order to get their future cut.

"If we do not have order by next year the future government will have to walk in and create some sort of order in the chaos.

"What concerns us is that instead of government they will have to sit down and create the rules," he warned.

Meiring's planners have compiled an investment portfolio pulling together available national statistics and targeting projects warranting investment.

Seychelles

* Consultant Details National Economic Constraints
34000645b SEYCHELLES NATION in English
5 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] Seychelles' main challenge in the next five years is to overcome constraints in its financial and human resources, says a foreign consultant with the Ministry of Planning and External Relations.

Mr Tony Dolman, deputy director of the advisory service in the Institute of Social Studies (ISS), a Dutch development organization, is in Seychelles to help the ministry prepare the 1990-1994 national Development Plan. His stay in Seychelles is funded by the Netherlands Government.

The ISS is one of the oldest and largest development research and training institutes in Europe. One of its functions is to provide consultancy services to developing countries.

Speaking in a personal capacity, Mr Dolman, who is an expert on the development of small island countries said yesterday Seychelles had progressed tremendously on all fronts in the past decade.

"However, the main challenge confronting Seychelles now is to maintain the pace of its development efforts in the face of a few constraints," he noted.

Mr Dolman, who also helped prepare the current National Development Plan, stressed two constraints—the continuing capacity of the Government to finance development, and the absence of trained and qualified Seychellois.

"The capacity to finance development will be conditioned by the need to maintain macroeconomic and fiscal balances at manageable levels and by the burden of future debt obligations," he explained.

This capacity, he believed, could come under further pressure if there was a major recession for the rich industrialized countries in the early nineties, a possibility taken seriously by economists.

"Seychelles knows by experience that such a recession could have many negative consequences," he said, "such as a drop in earnings from tourism and a decline in the value of exports such as tuna."

"Such developments would obviously reduce government revenues and hence its capacity to finance development," he said.

On the second constraint, he noted there was evidence the problem was manifesting itself not only in senior positions, but at all levels.

The problem could be "the most binding constraint in the medium-term," he added.

"It is also important to retain those who have been trained and to find ways to encourage them to pursue careers in Seychelles rather than overseas," he said.

Mr Dolman also believed the two constraints were linked.

"In the foreseeable future, development financing will remain uncomfortable dependent on foreign aid," he said.

"There may be donors who believe the lack of trained manpower makes it impossible for Seychelles to effectively absorb more aid," he observed.

However, he noted the Government was aware of these problems and already had numerous policies in place for dealing with them.

In the area of development financing, for example, "new and more concerted efforts are being made to promote domestic and foreign private investment, with the private sector being invited to become more active participants in the nation's future development", he observed.

"It is also clear the Government intends to attach even greater importance to human resource development in the years ahead," he said.

Zambia

Border Closing Causes 'Variety of Problems'

MB2707162989 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] The closure of the Zambian border post on Friday last week [21 July], to prevent currency smuggling before the old currency ceases to be the legal tender, is reported to be causing a variety of problems.

Reports are reaching Lusaka of people stranded on both sides of the border, and these people are not short of [word indistinct] and the police in Chililabombwe, in Zambia, have begun ferrying food to Zambians trapped on the Zairian side of the border.

Many Zairians in the Shaba Province often shop in Zambia, and there have been reports of Zairians clutching large amounts of the old currency, being refused permission to enter.

The borders are expected to remain closed until 3 August, when the new currency becomes the only legal tender in the country.

Truck drivers from various neighboring countries have also been affected.

*** More Bomb Scares; RSA Destabilization Blamed**

34000477a Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
2 Jun 89 p 1

[Article by Charles Kachikoti]

[Text] Security men swarmed the University of Zambia in Lusaka the whole morning yesterday sealing off part of the administration block following a bomb scare.

Students had found a small box wrapped in khaki paper lying next to an elevator just above the computer office at 08.00 hours.

Security officers arrived after 10.00 hours and promptly sealed off the bridge connecting the library to the main block and evacuated staff in offices.

The bomb disposal experts took 30 minutes to prise open the box and it was empty. They carried it away for further screening.

By afternoon normal classes resumed but apprehension gripped students.

Lusaka police chief Cde Zunga Siakalima could not be reached for comment.

Last month, business at the general post office started an hour late because of a bomb scare.

Bomb scares have increased since January causing speculation of heightened South African [RSA] destabilisation activities.

*** State's Job Creation Plan Termed Failure**

34000478a Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
28 May 89 p 1

[Text] Programme instituted by the Party and its Government under the interim national development plan to promote job creation have failed to stimulate employment, a report says.

This is revealed in a review of the first year of the Zambian economy under the interim national development plan (INDP) published by the institute of African studies of the University of Zambia.

"The main weakness of the employment strategy lay in the fact that no specific targets were set and that the employment creation objectives were sweeping and open-ended," the University of Zambia dons said.

They said in their conclusion the interim plan was over-ambitious in the expectation of the time required to set up employment promotion projects and in the assumption that additional work opportunities were going to be created mainly by the Government.

"The results achieved at mid-term from the implementation of the plan were found to be disappointing, progress on public works and resettlement projects was slow and employment had changed little from the situation prevailing at the start of the interim plan," adds the report.

They said even though the new economic recovery programme could be judged to have encouraged some job creation, the actual amount of additional employment achieved was hardly noticeable.

It was assessed that from 1980 to 1984, the wage labour force decreased from 381,490 to 365,190, representing a decline of this workforce by four percent.

"Unemployment was aggravated by the implementation of IMF/World Bank-sponsored economic reforms and structural adjustment programmes in 1985 to 1986, which raised inflation from 20 percent in 1984 to 60 percent in 1986.

"Because of the adverse impact of this inflation rate on both the formal and informal sectors, the number of persons in wage employment dropped to 360,540 by 1986."

The intent of the new strategy on employment was to change this adverse situation of the labour market. It was envisaged that during the INDP jobs were going to be created mainly through public works programmes like construction of dams, irrigation projects, repair to roads, schools and hospitals and through resettlement programmes.

The Unza dons said the strategy had the twin merits of frank admission that unemployment and poverty were themselves a constraint on economic recovery and the bold recommendation that promotion of massive employment opportunities was the only way to get around this constraint.

"But because of the weakness mentioned it meant there was no mechanism for monitoring the progress of programme implementation," says the report.

While the planners appeared to have had the direction of policy right, they lacked a viable way of implementing the programme for realising the goals set out in the policy.

*** Editorial Terms Striking Students Ignorant**
34000476 Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
2 Jun 89 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] No one doubts that students are custodians of any revolution. They have the time, knowledge and energy to tell their elders through demonstrations what they want in society.

But assumptions of this nature like the one often stated that the youth are the leaders of tomorrow have the effect of misleading the young people in schools, colleges and universities. They have never asked themselves as young men and women what kind of future leaders they will be.

The students boycotting classes at Kitwe's Copperbelt University are the real example of confused leaders of tomorrow. Why are they behaving as if they have just been retrieved from the ancient caves? Their activities make us wonder whether they are mature enough to merit being at the university. Brains are not enough.

The students are boycotting classes in sympathy with some former Zambia Institute of Technology [ZIT] lecturers who are on strike because they want high salaries.

Anyone welcomes a high salary of course, but why should such demands be supported by youths who are more or less fed from the tax-payer's money?

The students are therefore reactionaries supporting a cause they do not understand.

They are students and not administrators. And yet the students had the audacity to remove the senior registrar Cde Christopher Muyangana from his office during a rowdy demonstration.

There is more at that university than meets the eye. What the students and their lecturers should realise is that the merging of ZIT and the university brought two different institutions together. The lecturers are also not on the same level.

It must therefore be understood that the salaries cannot be the same. The then Northern Rhodesia had a similar situation. They were combined secondary and trade schools. But the salaries for the secondary school teacher and that of his trade counterpart on the trade side were not the same for obvious reasons.

It is about time they understood their predicament and stop boycotting lectures. They should negotiate for better salaries within their own limitations. We therefore call on them and the students to resume classes immediately.

Students should leave administrative matters affecting their "dear" lecturers to the university authorities and the Government. Boycotting classes on issues which they do not understand only convinces the nation that the students are reactionaries. That is not good for people who are supposed to be the revolutionary vanguard of the nation.

*** Chemical Firm To Receive Further Japanese Aid**
34000477b Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
2 Jun 89 p 9

[Text] Japan yesterday pledged to continue helping Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia (NCZ) if the company continued utilising Japanese technical and project grant aid.

Japanese ambassador to Zambia Mr Toshio Saiki said this in Kafue yesterday when he toured the plant.

He expressed satisfaction with the company's utility of Japanese assistance and grant aid.

During the tour, NCZ general manager Cde Fordie Kambobe told Mr Saiki the rehabilitated Japanese installed plant at the company was performing well.

"Production is so good that in Many alone, we have exceeded the budgeted targets for both April and May," he said.

NCZ had budgeted production of 700 tonnes of ammonium nitrate dense explosive grade for April, 805 tonnes of the same for May and 750 tonnes for June bringing the total to 2,255 tonnes.

The company has already produced 2,224 tonnes.

*** India Provides Satellite News Circuit**

34000477c Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
1 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] The Zambia News Agency (Zana) and the Press Trust of India (PTI) have launched a direct news circuit by satellite to enhance information exchanges free of past Western media manipulations.

The PTI has boosted Zana with a donation of vehicles, typewriters, televisions, radios and other equipment to help in its operations.

Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee Cde Joseph Mutale said at a ceremony at mass media complex in Lusaka yesterday that developing nations had been portrayed and judged through disasters, coup d'etats, scandals and catastrophes creating a bad picture which the link would help remove.

Flanked by Zana acting editor-in-chief Cde Simon Sikalele and Indian high commissioner Mr Satnamjit Singh and Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) director-general Dr Steven Moyo, Cde Mutale said most developed countries knew little about Africa and considered the nations as lacking any means of development.

Calling for objective and factual journalism between the agencies, Cde Mutale said the Party and its Government would continue making efforts to strengthen Zana to make it a powerful social, economic and political development vehicle.

Cde Sikalele said the link would serve to consolidate understanding between Zambia and India as a third "Third World to Third World" tie. Zana and PTI were doing a part of the work done by national leaders to improve ties.

Mr Singh said there was unity and understanding at all levels of life between the two countries which would be further strengthened by the development.

The system would enable favourable coverage of events by each country of the other.

Since the two countries' independence from colonial rule their experience had seen the "highest degree" of information manipulation and distortions by multinational news organisations.

The Zana-PTI link would not serve as a public relations tool presenting only the positive side of the nations' experiences which in itself had other negative repercussions but should adhere to internationally accepted standards.

Cde Mutale told the gathering which included media and Party and Government leaders that Zambia saluted the worldwide efforts made by some bodies towards a new world information order.

Zimbabwe

Court Convicts Ex-Minister on Corruption Charges

MB2707142089 Johannesburg *SAPA* in English
1354 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Harare July 27 *SAPA*—Former minister of higher education, Dzingai Mutumbuka, and his wife, Catherine, were today convicted by the high court here for selling a Toyota Cressida above the controlled price, the national news agency, ZIANA, reports.

Mutumbuka pleaded not guilty to the charge but guilty to another and similar charge of contravening section 18 (3) of the control of goods (price control) regulations when he sold a Peugeot 504 with a controlled price of ZD9,338 for ZD40,000.

Earlier in the week he was convicted on his plea of guilty to this charge.

Mrs Mutumbuka had a plea of not guilty entered when she pleaded guilty to selling the Cressida for ZD55,000 and not for ZD110,000 alleged by the state.

However, Mr Justice Ishmael Adam, sitting with assessors, found both guilty of selling the Cressida for ZD55,000 and not ZD110,000.

The judge said it was proved beyond doubt that Mutumbuka was party to the selling of the vehicle for ZD55,000.

Mutumbuka is one of five ministers and a provincial governor who resigned from government in April after being criticized by a judicial commission established by President Robert Mugabe to investigate an alleged motor vehicle black market involving some government leaders.

Former Political Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Shava has already been convicted by the court for breaking the same government price control regulations.

Deputy Assembly Speaker Criticizes Tekere

MB2507220989 Johannesburg *SAPA* in English
1904 GMT 25 Jul 89

[Text] Harare, July 25, *SAPA*—Deputy House of Assembly Speaker Abraham Kabasa said today Zimbabwe Unity Movement [ZUM] leader, Mr Edgar Tekere must

resign his parliamentary seat because he was "misrepresenting our ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front] members" in the Mutare Urban constituency, the national news agency ZIANA reports.

Contributing to debate on the presidential address, Mr Kabasa said Zimbabwe did not need a new political party when it was finalising the unity process between the ruling ZANU-PF and Dr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front].

He said ZUM's formation was a setback to Zimbabwe's progress in uniting its people. "It's very disturbing to see that Tekere has decided to betray all the fallen heroes and those he represented in this house," he said.

Finance Minister Unveils 1989-90 National Budget
MB2807050789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1700 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Harare July 27 SAPA—Zimbabwe's annual budget for 1989/90, announced today, is a record ZD6.9 billion, again reflecting substantial increases in defence, education and health spending, reports ZIANA news agency.

The budget, unveiled in the House of Assembly by the minister of finance, economic planning and development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, proposes an increased expenditure of ZD586957134 over last year's budget.

Education again commands top priority with ZD1187569000 budgeted. This amount is split between primary and secondary education (ZD1015221000) and higher education (ZD172348000).

Defence expenditure, as in the last budget, takes second priority with an allocation of ZD840369000, which is more than ZD72.1 million up on last year and reflects the huge costs of maintaining the Zimbabwe National Army in Mozambique for the protection of the Beira corridor import and export route against MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits.

No mention is made, however, of the Zimbabwe Defence Force's involvement in Mozambique in the official estimates of expenditure for the new budget.

New Budget Deficit Figures Provided
MB2707194489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1830 GMT 27 Jul 89

[Text] Harare July 27 SAPA—The estimated deficit in Zimbabwe's new budget is ZD989063000, according to financial statements today in the House of Assembly, ZIANA, the national news agency reports.

The statements show the actual budget deficit last year was ZD1110992567—less than the estimated deficit of ZD1446329866.

In other words, Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero managed to trim the estimated deficit by ZD335337299.

"Taken as a proportion of gross domestic product, however, the deficit is too large, indicating that the present levels of public expenditures are unsustainable, given revenue receipts," he said.

National Railway Dismisses 63 Striking Engineers
MB0208123789 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] The Zimbabwe National Railways has dismissed 63 striking locomotive drivers who stopped work yesterday at the [name indistinct] rail terminus, in the city of Bulawayo.

The railways general manager, Mr [name indistinct], declared the strike illegal under laws relating to essential services. He said if the strikers returned to work within 12 hours of their walkout they would be reemployed. He said they would have to apply for reemployment and give an undertaking not to resort to strike action again.

The locomotive drivers had not made their grievances public.

*** Zambia Mines Turning to Zimbabwean Sources**
34000449b Harare THE HERALD-BUSINESS
HERALD in English 25 May 89 p 1

[Text] Efforts by Zambia Consolidated Mines to source inputs from Zimbabwe instead of South Africa are gaining momentum.

Orders worth more than \$45 million have already been placed locally and a further \$45 million to \$60 million expected between now and May next year.

This emerged last week at the official opening of ZCCMZ [Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (Zimbabwe?)] subsidiary Zambia Procurement Services' Harare office by ZPS chairman Mr Alex Malama.

The office actually started operating about a year ago, since which time it has placed orders worth more than \$45 million paid in hard currency with Zimbabwean companies.

"The object of establishing ZPS in Zimbabwe is to try to tap the Zimbabwean manufacturers' potential to supply equipment for use in our mines and to source away from South Africa," said ZPS' manager of procurement services, Mr Laban Nyachikanda.

"In this, we have been extremely successful. Zimbabwean suppliers and manufacturers have met nearly all our needs and those which have not been met are now being met by suppliers overseas.

"We have, over the past year, established extremely good personal and business relationships with officials, suppliers and manufacturers in Zimbabwe and we hope to do business to the tune of between \$45 million and \$60 million between now and May 1990."

Speaking at the opening, Mr Malama said ZPS planned "not only to consolidate on the products currently bought from this country, but to further develop this source of supply.

"We expect the volume of business to grow in real terms by a minimum of 10 percent per a year and I am confident that we will not only achieve this target, but actually surpass it."

Helping make local business circles aware of ZPS has been the EEC-funded Zimbabwe Export Promotion Programme within the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

ZEPP market development advisor Mr Tony Powl said ZEPP hoped, through its EEC funding, to encourage further direct contact between Zimbabwean exporters and Zambian buyers in an effort to further increase trade between the two countries.

Nigeria

* Central Directive Squeezes Banks' Cash Flow

34000677b Lagos THISWEEK in English
10 Jul 89 pp 35-36

[Article by Deji Adeleye]

[Text] There are clear indications that what may have started as a move to redeem the battered naira may become a pivot for sterilizing the Nigerian economy. On June 1, the accountant-general directed all local governments, parastatals and ministries nationwide to transfer their accounts from merchant and commercial banks to the Central Bank's [of Nigeria] [CBN] vaults. The purpose was to mop up excess liquidity in the economy and plug the holes through which the banks (with extremely large lending portfolio) and big companies (with easy access to big loans) are making huge profits.

Barely four weeks after the directive was issued, the economy has started showing signs of a new lease of life. The naira has gained about 65 kobo against the dollar in the last three weeks. The liquidity squeeze has affected the entire economy. For example, the domestic prices of cocoa beans have now gone down considerably from N24,000 to N8,000 comparable to international market price of L836.5 (about N9,335.34) per tonne at the London Terminal Exchange and 1,226 dollars (about N8,937.54) per tonne at the New York Exchange.

Because of this sharp fall in cocoa prices, the three cocoa processing plants in the country located at Ikeja, Ede, and Ile-Oluji have been pushing up their operational capacities which now stand above 60 percent of the 90,000 tonnes of cocoa beans they can process annually. Before this time, the cocoa processing plants were fast becoming the biggest losers in the economy because they could not compete with cocoa exporters who were too willing to pay exorbitant prices for cocoa beans.

Accounts kept by government ministries and parastatals as well as local governments in commercial and merchant banks constitute the bulk of funds being issued out by the banks, as loans to borrowers, especially the multi-national companies, which incidentally increase the money supply to the economy. The scenario is thus: parastatals, ministries and local governments as well as private companies and individuals deposit their money with the banks which carries a maximum of 14 percent as deposit rate. The banks use part of these funds as short-term loans to companies which, instead of using the loans as working capital, use it to buy government bonds and other commercial papers to make quick profits. The banks also use part of these funds to buy commercial papers and stocks at the capital market.

Experts say that if depositors interest rate is 14 percent, the lending rate is 15 percent and the inflationary rate is 45 percent, banks would be making a profit margin of 26

percent if they use the money directly to purchase government bonds and commercial papers. In this regard, depositors, notably government parastatals, ministries and local governments, are subsidizing both the banks and borrowers especially the multi-nationals, in their business operations, thereby giving room for easy profits.

But with the new directive which is aimed at withdrawing excess money from circulation, government hopes to reduce the pressure on the naira and consequently strengthen the naira exchange rates. Secondly, government also hopes to lay the basis for a sustainable or nominal inflationary growth in the economy. So far, THISWEEK gathered that parastatals which have made transfers to the CBN vaults include NNPC to the tune of N2.6 billion, NITEL, N900 million (a further N400 million will be paid in), Nigeria Airways, N900 million and NICON, N987 million.

Banks mostly affected are the older ones, especially the state-owned banks such as Wema Bank, mercantile Bank, Bank of the North etc. The old banks are no more sitting in their offices, but busy scouting around for more naira. Some of these banks have started writing to their debtors, even those of 10 years standing, to pay up immediately or face litigations. Secondly, THISWEEK learnt that some of them that are highly cash-strapped have adopted a new strategy of turning down their customers who have come to withdraw as much as N5,000 and above. The usual response is that "our manager is not around, he is the only person who can authorize such a payment, please come back." Thirdly, banks are already having their treasury bills discounted in order to raise cash, which banking sources estimate at about N4.5 billion.

The most telling effect of this directive is on the parastatals. Their workers are not sure of receiving their June salaries which, in most cases, have been paid through overdrafts. The CBN has indicated that it will not grant overdraft facilities to any parastatal, stressing that the directive was meant to instil financial discipline and prudence in such government parastatals and that, for not being able to pay the June salaries, the CBN should not be blamed for it. It thus appears that the CBN does not want to turn itself into a retail bank (like the commercial and merchant banks) that maintains assets and liabilities for customers.

Given the fact that the rate of inflation is still around 45 percent, the Central Bank may consider increasing the rediscount rate to 20 percent, and force the banks to increase deposit rate to 25 percent. In that case, manufacturers and other industrialists would be more prudent in using borrowed funds and become more cost-conscious. Experts believe that consumer resistance would not allow them to increase their product prices arbitrarily. Secondly, the increase in deposit rate will substantially mobilize savings for investment and growth. Also, it would reduce the rate at which depositors subsidize the borrowers. With this present situation,

banks may resort to granting short-term loans to reduce risks. The CBN, with this action, has displayed an ability not only to bark but also bite and bring banks into line.

*** Judicial System Termed Under Siege**
34000677s Lagos THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN
in English 10 Jul 89 pp 12-17

[Article by Iso Omoifo, with reports from Abdul Oroh, Tayo Afolabi, John Nwaobi, Debo Adesina, Paul Nwabuliki, Dili Ojukwu and Grace Ama]

[Text] When Justice Istifanus Thomas of the Yola High Court finished reading his verdict on the case brought by two plaintiffs in respect of the last local government elections, he had no doubt that he had performed his duty in accordance with his oath of office. That oath bound him to do justice and right to all manner of people according to the laws of the land without fear or favor, affection or ill-will. In the verdict, Justice Thomas held that the plaintiffs, Gilbert Ananze and Adiel Kurdah had been duly elected chairmen of Numan and Mayo-Belwa Local Governments respectively. The earlier declaration of Salami Billie and Hamman Yero as the winning candidates by the national Electoral Commission was overturned.

The next thing was for the Gongola Executive to swear in Ananze and Kurdah following the decision of the court. That was not to be. The case went to the Appeal Court in Jos. Justice Thomas' position was upheld. Wing Commander Isa Mohammed's government failed to act even with the decision of the higher court. The Yola Branch of the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) boycotted court sessions in May to protest government attitude. The intervention of the state's Attorney-General, Mr Betu Manuno, ended the boycott. The lawyers resumed their briefs on the understanding that the court-approved chairmen would be sworn in. The government did not act. At an emergency meeting on June 10, the parent organization of the NBA gave Governor Mohammed 14 days to comply with the court decision. Announcing the possibility of a national boycott of the courts, NBA President Alao Aka-Bashorun said that the association specifically wished to draw attention to the refusal of the executive in the past to carry out judicial orders. "The NBA will not fold its hands and watch while the rule of law is being abused," said Aka-Bashorun. When the ultimatum expired on June 24, Aka-Bashorun then called a press conference on June 27 to announce a one-week boycott beginning July 3.

Reacting, Justice Minister Bola Ajibola said in Abuja that the NBA did not listen to the two parties in the dispute before deciding on the boycott. Prince Ajibola said that the court did not specifically order the Gongola governor to swear in the plaintiffs as chairmen and that an order of mandamus filed by counsel to compel the governor to perform the swearing-in was not granted by the court. The issue has been aggravated because counsel to one of the plaintiffs is also the Gongola branch chairman of NBA, said Ajibola. Lagos lawyer Kanni

Isola-Osobu says the boycott is largely symbolic: "The system will go into some little paralysis but the important thing is to draw attention to a problem."

The present case has some of the elements of another case five years ago which led to the early retirement of Justice Olatunde Jinadu, after a 10-year career on the bench. His grouse then, a cross which is currently being carried by the NBA, was executive disregard of the court process. A fire officer fighting his suspension before Justice Jinadu's court in Lagos was dismissed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs before the completion of the case. The ministry failed to comply with the order that the officer, Mr Saidu Garba, be reinstated; and the government went on appeal. Following further complications in the case, including the transfer of the file from the court, Justice Jinadu chose the honorable path. "I cannot condone any attempt to destroy the judicial system in this country using me as a scapegoat," said Justice Jinadu in the letter of retirement dated September 19, 1984.

Striking on the importance of building a society founded on respect for the law, former Chief Justice Atanda Fatai-Williams said years back: "If we are to preserve our constitution, nobody no matter how powerful, is competent to disobey or refuse to enforce any order made by any of the courts... Courts are normally helpless since they possess no coercive power. But when so flagrantly disobeyed, they are further weakened; and the aggrieved, finding no succor there, may seek it elsewhere."

The critical question, perhaps, is what status can be ascribed to the rule of law, on which the current protests are based, in contemporary Nigeria? The rule of law, states Dicey, implies the absolute supremacy or predominance of regular law as opposed to the influence of arbitrary power, and excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative or even of wide discretionary authority on the part of the government.

With the number of military decrees ousting the jurisdiction of the courts, emphasis on the rule of law appears academic. Decree 13 of 1984 gives the force of unchallengeability on all military decrees while Decree 2 under which people's lawyer Gani Fawehinmi has been held, empowers detention for up to six months and renewal for as long as may be desired. Though the unsuspended parts of the constitution may say one thing, the decree may sing another tune. It is in a desperate hold on the former that Aka-Bashorun averred: "It is our considered view that until the judicial powers of the Federation vested in our courts by Section 6 of the Constitution extend to all matters between persons, or between government or authority or any person in Nigeria and to all actions and proceedings relating thereto, for the determination of any question as to civil rights and obligations of that person, then the public right of access to the courts becomes illusory."

Judges have been caught between these conflicting demands and seem to have resolved it, in the perception of some articulate Nigerians, in favor of the powers-that-be. Such expressions as 'the judiciary is the last hope of the common man or the last line of defence in the fight between might and right' tend more and more to lose their force.

Said Mr Olubunmi Oyewole, a Lagos-based lawyer and labor relations consultant: "The judiciary, especially under this regime, has totally surrendered its independence. It has become an extension of the executive arm of government by omission or commission and it is now easy to predict the end of a case when the government is involved even before the courts decide on it. Judges see their roles more as interpreting the law and less as a social responsibility to the development of jurisprudence and the rule of law." Aka-Bashorun followed a similar line of reasoning. "Take the instance of the Lakanmi's case. The then Chief Justice, Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, ruled that you cannot seize one's property without compliance with the provisions of the constitution. The supremacy of a decree upturned the decision. If the Chief Justice had called on all judges and lawyers to resist such abuse, it would have been the most beautiful moment in the history of our judiciary. But they chickened out."

Catholic Archbishop Olubunmi Okojie who recently lost a case challenging the establishment of the Nigerian Pilgrims Commission by a decree, said the judiciary is no longer what it used to be. "The judiciary in Nigeria in those good old days used to be feared and respected by everyone, including the head of state. People no longer give the judiciary the same reverence. It is now being looked upon in some quarters as some corruptive influence, or as an institution where only the rich or those in the corridors of power can get whatever they want. Even the judge who presided over our case against the federal government said the decree was bad, but that he had no jurisdiction. His hands had been tied. The judiciary has the power to save Nigeria. It seems that anything that this government feels will jeopardize its position is immediately put under a decree."

Mr Olisa Agbakoba, president of the Civil Liberties Organization said that justice could often only be got at the Appeal and Supreme Courts levels. "If you want justice, don't stop at the high court. Most of the judges there are appointed from the civil service and they are innately pro-establishment. They see high court judgeship as a promotion. Even in deciding human rights issues, the judges have only granted CLO's requests through compromise. They will not grant any request for the enforcement of human rights if the state opposes, even if it is crystal clear that a prima facie case has been established."

For one week in February this year, the executive and legislative arms of government reposed in only one man, the president. President Babangida dissolved the Armed

Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) on February 6 and reconstituted it on February 13. Three lawyers went to court to challenge the dissolution. In his ruling Acting Chief Judge of Lagos State, Mr Justice Ligali Ayorinde said that Section 6(1) of Decree 1 of 1984 vested executive authority on the president and that none could query it. He also described the plaintiffs' action as frivolous, vexatious, academic and theoretical.

Mr Oyewole does not believe that judges should just fold their hands in the face of decrees which oust their jurisdictions. "There is definitely something they can do. Apart from resigning as a last resort, judges have immunity. They can say a lot of things, write articles, give lectures, agitate, try to extend the ambit of the law. Courageous judges have always found their ways around draconian decrees," said Lagos lawyer Femi Falana. "In 1969 Mr Justice Akinola Aguda declared illegal a detention decree order on the ground that the man was not detained in a civil prison where he was supposed to have been detained for four days."

Interestingly, judges who have received the butt of criticism for overly deferring to the executive have in some cases been perceived in the highest levels as adopting an adversary posture to the government. On a visit to the Lagos judiciary this year, the Chief Justice of the Federation, Mr Justice Mohammed Bello told Lagos State Judges that they had constituted themselves into an opposition to the government.

The executive has also made muted criticism of the judiciary in the wake of the Justice Babalakin Report. At a valedictory session in honor of retiring federal high court judge, Mr Justice Sogunle Sowemimo on May 3, the Chief of General Staff, Vice-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, urged judges to guard against what happened in the Second Republic "when some members of the bench compromised sacred values over election petitions, gave verdicts and offered interpretations of the law which were inconsistent with their respectable positions."

The adder of corruption has probably found its bed on the lower bench. Last April, the Sokoto judicial Committee dismissed an area court judge in the state and his clerk for demanding N1,300 from a litigant. Corruption was one of the grounds for the forced retirement of some of the 23 area court judges dropped in Kaduna State last May. "What we have at the lower bench is that justice has been commoditized among the police and the magistracy," said Falana. "The lower bench is a reflection of the larger society but people complain bitterly about the lower bench because its misdeeds are felt more. Ninety per cent of the court cases in Lagos today are heard in the magistrate's courts."

But Ondo State Chief Judge, Justice Solomon Adeloye last month berated some lawyers who were in the habit of collecting money from their clients and members of the public under the pretext that it would be given to magistrates or judges. "It has been found out that such

money was never passed to judges or magistrates nor were they party to the unlawful demands," he said at a seminar for magistrates in Akure.

In May, 19 lawyers sent a petition to the judicial authorities in Lagos accusing a high-ranking magistrate of stationing two touts at the court premises who took clients directly to the chief magistrate either in his chambers, house or some designated drinking spot. Mr Justice Ayorinde, then Lagos State acting Chief Judge, said that the petition was under active consideration. "The case has to be looked at carefully and discreetly so as not to damage the officer or the institution. The allegations were brought to our notice but the undersigned had no addresses attached. Shortly afterwards a group of people wrote to us, claiming that they were not part of the group that signed."

Constitutional lawyer, Olu Onagoruwa believes that the judiciary contributes to prison congestion. "The judges allow the police or the prosecution to bring cases before investigations are completed. It is called "holding charge," and it is not allowed by the constitution. Once investigation has not been completed, a judge should not allow a charge. And, of course, "holding charge" allows some policemen to take bribes. Dr Onagoruwa said that suspended sentence is not applied here because some aspects of the law are not very intelligible and often conservative judges don't like experiments.

The conditions in which judges operate are far from the standard. A lot of area courts and magistrate courts across the country are dirty or dilapidated. In the past, some judges have called for the introduction of modern electronic gadgets to record court proceedings as in Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

States Aka-Bashorun: "Court facilities are terrible, which is why we need a justice minister distinct from the A.G. The minister would really be concerned with servicing the judiciary. The handwritings of some judges cannot be deciphered. There is a vital need for verbatim reports and reproducing them immediately. Here it takes years to compile reports. There is a need for good libraries, assistants to judges or research officers who will reduce the work load, courts are not enough; there is inadequacy of judges and magistrates. Sometimes, you have about 45 cases before a judge. How do they cope?"

In his proposals last month for a better judiciary, Professor Ben Nwabueze suggested that the Supreme Court be turned into a constitutional court. "Freed from the prosaic concerns and technicalities of ordinary litigation, the court should immerse itself more into history, anthropology, sociology, political science and into the enormous jurisprudence of other courts, in order to be able to fashion constitutional principles."

Justice Chukwudifu Oputa of the Supreme Court conceives a dynamic role for the judiciary anchored on social justice and the need for equitable redistribution of

resources. "There are some of them who are so bound to what is written down that they are not even aware that the issue is the human condition," says Kanmi Osobu. The judiciary may be expected to be more active in the Third Republic, given the changed political climate. But even then, the doctrine of who pays the piper dictates the tune may still hold. The AFRC rejected the idea of financial independence for the judiciary as proposed in the 1989 draft Constitution. "Why the military substituted its wisdom for that of the Constituent Assembly is still a mystery," says Onagoruwa.

But perhaps, that is the price for the relatively low assertiveness by the judiciary. The process of recovery of identity, then, may begin with judicial recognition of the lines of anguish on the faces of the majority.

Senegal

*** Protection for Mauritians Criticized**
34190258a Dakar SUD HEBDO in French
27 Apr 89 p 1

[Editorial by Babacar TOURE: "Insane Makes Right" (word play on French equivalent of "Might Makes Right")]

[Text] Sad! What has been going on in Senegal for some time now is quite simply sad. Insecurity has taken hold of the capital, where everything has become a pretext for riots that are more and more violent and devastating. Foreigners, representatives of friendly international cooperation organizations, diplomats, and even the Senegalese themselves are the designated victims of vandals who have taken possession of the streets and who run a genuine racket there. Newspaper headlines that rival one another in announcing catastrophes and in printing diatribes complete the process of heating up minds already disoriented by the social and economic crisis that everyone feels in his flesh. One is led to believe that this country, struck by a curse, is heading inevitably toward a destiny that neither its history nor its traditions had prepared it for. It is in this context that emotions were unleashed against the peaceful Mauritians who had done nothing wrong, other than belong to a race considered the source of all the misfortunes of creation. That is because the rioters attacked only members of the Moorish community, which gives the riots an inadmissible racial character. Still, they could have avoided what everyone takes pains to consider "excesses"—all the more, since the Diawara "shooting," which served as a pretext of what we are experiencing today, has not yet revealed all its truth. People pretend to forget that the Diawara confrontations involved Peul livestock breeders and Soninke farmers—all of them black. One disturbing fact: the bullets removed from the bodies of the Senegalese who were fired on in Diawara was actually buckshot from 12-calibre rifles—hunting rifles!—according to the Senegalese press and officials. If that were to be confirmed, then the theory that the aggression originated with Mauritanian guards would fall apart, since it is hard

to believe border guards were using buckshot for...hunting rifles. On the other hand, it is perfectly logical that Peuls would have used hunting rifles from which they never part, in this region where everyone—farmers and livestock breeders alike—is armed. The failure of local governmental entities to foresee and prevent such incidents is alarmingly obvious. They can't even claim surprise, since disputes of this type happen constantly in this area and it is common knowledge that, at any moment and under any pretext, the populations of the area were ready to do battle. One mustn't exclude the hypothesis of a provocation aiming to set the valley on fire, a provocation which administrative authorities may have encouraged through their laxity.

More serious yet is the fact that persistent information indicates, in Senegal, the presence of agents working for Israel and whose nationality is not divulged. They may be trying to increase tension between the Black-African and Arab-Berber communities in this subregion in order to create a situation analogous to that of the horn of Africa. The objective would be to punish Senegal for its support of the Palestinian cause and to sabotage the next conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference that will be held in our country in 1991 and that will be a great diplomatic setback for the Jewish state in need of alliances in Africa.

Within the different communities that populate our subregion, forces have been implemented to undermine the foundations of our common existence, which is more than simple cohabitation.

Nor is the management of this affair by the two states free of criticism. Mr Andre Sonko, under the strain of emotion and of a certain "group dynamics," raised the stakes by declaring that "enough is enough," at the same time emphasizing the peculiar characteristic attributed to the Senegalese chief of state who, according to Sonko, is "peaceful man, but not a...pacifist." Nor did the Mauritanian minister of the interior, Mr Djibril Ould Abdenahi, out of a concern to dedramatize, fail to shock the Senegalese by his comment, considered at the very least offhanded, over the Diawara incident in a country where emotions ran high after the death of two compatriots. Somewhere, something failed. We remember that the day after these events, Mr Sonko had met his Mauritanian counterpart in Nouakchott and was to be received by President Taya. As a result of these consultations, the two parties were committed to set the incident in its local dimension, to send help and assistance to the victims' families, and to ensure protection and security for the other country's nationals in their respective territory. Finally, a joint investigating commission was established to determine both the causes of the incident and the responsibilities of the different protagonists. This agreement was not enforced with all the diligence required by the seriousness of the situation and the lively emotions. Thus, despite the threats that

were becoming clear and the alarmist reports in the press, the security of persons and property was not considered. On the Senegalese side, "reprisals" were more predictable. The nonchalance and the reduced number of security forces, who very often watched looters do their work before reacting too late, were particularly disturbing. The looters attacked Lebanese and even Senegalese merchants downtown. Less than a manifestation of xenophobia, it appears that last week-end's riots were "hunger riots," since the vandals, organized in bands, took without restraint consumer goods stocked up in the stores of Moorish merchants. On the Mauritanian side, resolve, to say the least, came late and the 25 victims already accounted for should never have been victims, given that in Senegal banditry never reached this murderous level, as it did in Nouakchott and Nouadhibou.

That means that the Diawara events were, all things considered, nothing but a pretext to abuse another's property—just as it happens after political meetings. Speaking of which, the swiftness and massive commitment of security forces, which are so prompt to intervene to disperse the smallest political demonstration, were cruelly lacking. Nor did the party in power come out in favor of protecting our guests, even less for planning intervention activities despite the existence, within the party, of so-called "vigilance" committees, which are supposed to "defend democracy." Nor did the opposition parties intervene to guarantee the victims' security at a time when there was discussion about forming local committees...against the PS [Socialist Party]. Religious leaders disappeared, as if by magic from the scene, whereas in other circumstances, they make their presence known through exuberant activism as far away as...Mauritania where they have many faithful. As for the President of the Republic, he had nothing better to do than to discourse on the cultural charter, while Abdoulaye Wade, normally so verbose, kept quiet. He did not even participate in the press conference organized by his party and allies, and was content to refer to an earlier statement that had paled in the context of the events of the last few days. Under these conditions, to speak of Senegalese democracy becomes an insult to the democratic conscience. Birds of ill omen and African rulers in need of a dictatorship jubilate secretly. One example is the attitude of an ambassador from an anglophone country favoring ethnic riots and the expulsion of Africans from its territory, who furtively came to take a look at the spectacle of Mauritaniens' being housed in the Dakar Islamic Institute. Another example are all the so-called good offices, while despite the seriousness of the situation, state relations between Senegal and Mauritania were never called into question. At all levels the decay of authority is such that today **anything can happen in Senegal**. Lost to shame, we are joining the other Negroes in Hades. With images of a Senegal different from what our ancestors bequeathed us, is the decline beginning? Let us reject fate.

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